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Woman Arrested in Court

Dissident Trial Opens in Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (UPI) — One of the biggest political trials in East Europe since the Stalinist era today with six leaders of the Charter 77 human rights group on trial.

The wife of one defendant and the daughter of jailed Charter 77 activist Jaroslav Sabata, arrested and taken from the courtroom shortly after the trial began, insisted on taking part in the proceedings. There were reports that the wife of another dissident had also been arrested.

The trial was declared a state security case and relatives of the defendants threatened with prosecution if they discussed the proceedings with the press.

Six defendants, four men and two women, are among 10 dissidents arrested May 29 in police raids.

No trial date has been set for her four.

Six are charged with subversion under the state under Article 98 of the criminal code, and several face charges of "subversion against foreign agents." The charges carry penalties of between two and 15 years in prison.

Defendants are Vaclav Havel, a playwright; Jiri Dienstbier, a former radio broadcaster and Washington correspondent; Petr Uhl, an artist; Vaclav Benda, a composer; and another Vaclav Benda, a designer found to work as a

stoker; Dana Nemcova, a psychologist; and Otta Bednarova, a former television journalist.

In the indictment read at the opening session, the "foreign agents" were identified as the U.S. CIA and the Swedish government. Various Swedish human rights groups have donated support for the families of Charter 77 signers — most of whom have been fired from their jobs.

Western observers, journalists and a representative of Amnesty International were barred from the courtroom by police. The guards said only 18 seats were available in the courtroom and all were reserved for close relatives of the defendants.

Among the Western governments sending representatives were the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, the Netherlands and Italy.

More than 100 dissidents demonstrated outside the courthouse, ignoring pleas to disperse and to keep their names and identity card numbers. The documents of one spokesman for Charter 77 were seized but returned after the Western diplomats and journalists present protested to police officials.

Under the indictment, the six were charged with membership in an illegal organization — the Charter 77 Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted. They were also accused of maintaining illegal



Petr Uhl

Israel Court Orders Dismantling Of Civilian Outpost on W. Bank

By William Claiborne
JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (WP) — In a stunning setback to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's settlement policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israel's highest court today ordered the government to dismantle the controversial Jewish civilian outpost at Elon Moreh within 30 days.

The ruling by a five-judge panel of the high court of justice declared that private Arab land seized for Elon Moreh, near the West Bank city of Nablus, was taken for political reasons and not for overriding security needs, as contended by the government.

Coupled with yesterday's abrupt resignation by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan over West Bank policy disagreements, the court decision threw into doubt the government's ability to expropriate Arab land for the development of purely civilian settlements. It appeared to force Mr. Begin into a position of either having to curtail sharply settlement activity or trying to pass legislation to circumvent the high court in future settlement plans.

However, following a meeting between Mr. Begin and Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir, government officials sought to minimize the impact of the ruling, saying new settlements can continue to spring up in the occupied territories if initiated by the military.

But the government said it would abide by the court decision and start evacuating Elon Moreh, which was hastily erected with army help June 7 by the internationalist settlement movement, Gush Emunim. Attorneys for West Bank Arab landowners hailed the decision as a landmark and interpreted it as meaning that all settlements are unlawful, an interpretation that seems to go beyond the ruling.

junet to those needs, this principal does not apply to the purely civilian character of Elon Moreh.

More importantly, the court said that land expropriation for military purposes must, by nature, be temporary, and that an outpost cannot be designed to outlive the temporary military administration of an occupied territory.

The court declared that, although the right to settle in all of "Erez Israel" (Palestine) may be founded in Zionism, it does not justify taking private property for other than compelling security reasons.

The court dismissed the argument by Israel's defense forces chief of staff, Gen. Raphael Eitan, that Elon Moreh is strategically necessary for Israel's security because it

overlooks the crossroads of the main Jerusalem-Nablus road and the east-west trans-Samaria road.

The court said the events in Elon Moreh's approval by various government bodies proves that the settlement was politically inspired. The court noted that the army was not consulted about Elon Moreh until two Cabinet committees approved the settlement. Also, the approval came after Gush Emunim conducted demonstrations to pressure the government. Moreover, the court said, experts disagreed over the military necessity for the outpost, a reference to testimony by retired Gen. Matti Peled that the site is strategically unimportant.

Gush Emunim may have contributed itself to the court's decision by

declaring in affidavits and testimony that the Jewish biblical right to settle in the West Bank was the primary purpose of Elon Moreh and that security needs neither added to nor detracted from the mystical motive.

Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor said that "the direct implication of the decision is that... the government will have to obey it. We have nothing to do but carry it out. We are a state of law." But, Mr. Naor added, "maybe some day the laws will be changed."

The difficulty in legislating non-security settlements is that such a law would appear to violate Haig Convention provisions that restrict occupation activities to military principles, and could be overturned

by the high court for the same reasons cited today.

Moreover, Labor opposition leader Shimon Peres said today that, if Mr. Begin's Likud coalition attempts to pass any law that implies violation of the Haig Convention, it would fail in the Knesset.

The court's decision, which was based on an appeal brought by Arab landowners in Rujib whose land was seized, was hailed by Palestinian leaders and condemned by Gush Emunim. Some Gush Emunim leaders said that Elon Moreh would resist evacuation, and that 50,000 squatters would go there to demonstrate. Since the court on June 20 temporarily belated construction at the site, only a handful of settlers have remained.

Senate Unit Reinforces SALT Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously today to attach an "understanding" to the SALT-2 treaty reasserting U.S. rights to supply nuclear and conventional weapons to NATO allies.

The recommendation, approved 14 to 0, was in an amendment offered by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill.

Sen. Percy's proposal would not require approval by the Soviet Union. But it would reinforce the non-circumvention article in the treaty that prohibits the superpowers from trying to find ways to get around treaty restrictions.

The Percy motion carried after unsuccessful attempts by Sens. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., and John Glenn, D-Ohio, to write tougher versions.

Sen. Lugar's alternative motion, if enacted, would have required formal acceptance by the Soviet Union.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and others argued that soliciting Soviet acceptance would probably reopen the whole issue of U.S. cooperation with its NATO allies and might lead to an unraveling of the SALT-2 treaty.

Sen. Percy's motion, as adopted, stated: "In Section 1 of the resolution of ratification, including the following understanding: 'That nothing in the treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms or the Protocol thereto prevents the United States from continuing existing patterns of collaboration and cooperation with its allies on nuclear and conventional weapons required for the common defense and cooperation in modernization as set forth in the U.S. statement to the North Atlantic Council on June 29, 1979.'"



Chinese leader Hua Guofeng is welcomed in Bonn by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for first round of talks yesterday at the start of the chairman's weeklong visit.

Hua Backs 'Strong Germany'

By John Vinocur
BONN, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng told Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today that a strong Germany was in the interest of world peace and said that his country "respects the wish of the German people one day to be reunited."

The Chinese leader's remarks were made, according to West German spokesman Klaus Bolling, during his first round of meetings with the chancellor and other government officials.

Mr. Hua, making Bonn the second stop after Paris, of a three-week tour of Western Europe, was welcomed by Mr. Schmidt and President Karl Carstens, the West German chief of state, in a ceremony this morning, a day after his arrival. The government was sticking closely to the protocol required for a visit by a head of government (Mr. Hua is also premier), an apparent reflection

"China respects the wish of the German people one day to be reunited," Mr. Bolling quoted the 59-year-old Mr. Hua as saying. "The chancellor thanked Chairman Hua for his understanding of the German people's wish to live under one roof some day."

To the extent that West Germany has expressed its concern about Mr. Hua carrying China's quarrel with the Soviet Union onto its soil, his first remarks were noncontroversial. But they contained a note of mischief.

A unified Germany would obviously serve as a counterweight in Western Europe against the Chinese vision of Soviet expansionism. In addition, a united Germany, in terms of Chinese muscle, would be a

France Adds Squadron
PARIS, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — The French Air Force's fifth tactical nuclear squadron will go into service at Istres in southern France next year, the Defense Ministry said today.

The squadron will be composed of 15 Jaguar aircraft each equipped with a 20-kiloton nuclear bomb.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — President Carter, while calling for peace talks, has decided to ask Congress to approve the sale of armed reconnaissance planes and helicopter gunships to Morocco by the United States. The decision, made over conflicting advice, could run into trouble in Congress, where some prominent congressmen have questioned new U.S. weapons shipments to North Africa. A high State Department official told reporters the decision is consistent with a 19-year-old U.S. policy to supply Morocco with only defensive arms. He said the Polisario guerrillas, who are contesting for control of the former Spanish territory, attacked Morocco within its borders.

Major Influence in Music

Nadia Boulanger Dead at 92

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT) — Nadia Boulanger, 92, conductor, pianist, teacher of generations of composers, died today in Paris.

Boulanger was considered one of the most distinguished of her students went on to be the most distinguished in modern music. Among them were Leonard Bernstein, Dmitri Shostakovich, Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson and Walter Piston.

She was the first woman to conduct the Boston and New York symphonies. She visited the United States many times to conduct, teach and compose.

She was professor of harmony, counterpoint and composition from the foundation of the American Conservatory in Fontainebleau, France, in 1921, becoming its director in 1950.



Near her 80th birthday, Nadia Boulanger sits at the piano with the son of her former pupil, conductor Igor Markevitch.

Musical Family
Boulanger was born in Paris in 1857, to a family of musicians. Both her father and her father taught at the Paris Conservatory. Her father, a composer, won the Grand Prix de Rome. Her mother was a Russian. Her sister Lily, who died at the age of 24, was also a pianist. Her father, a composer, won the Grand Prix de Rome. Her mother was a Russian. Her sister Lily, who died at the age of 24, was also a pianist.

teaching, first at the Paris Conservatory, then at Fontainebleau and at the prestigious Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris.

There she was assistant to the composer Paul Dukas before taking over the chairs of counterpoint, composition and history of music in 1939.

Among her students were Elliott Carter, Igor Markevitch, Lennox

.S. Fugitive, Self-Styled Rabbi, Thriving as Guyana Cult Leader

By Joseph B. Treaster
GEORGETOWN, Guyana — A 50-year-old American heads a black supremacist cult called the House of Israel here, the most prominent cult in a country that abounds in followers of Edward Elmer Washington, a self-proclaimed rabbi who is a fugitive from justice, have been accused of involved in breaking up anti-Semitic rallies and otherwise assailing critics of the government, says they have sometimes armed with heavy sticks, iron and knives.

He says that his followers were involved in the slaying of a Jesuit at a rally in Georgetown this year. Mr. Washington strongly s that his followers either have been involved in the killing of the

fields to break a strike in the country's important sugar industry two years ago and of responding to calls from the Ministry of National Development to help break up other strikes this summer.

"I'm not backing Prime Minister Burnham," he said. "We don't belong to his party. My flock is Guyanese. My wife is Guyanese. If the government falls and the economy falls and the people starve, so do I and all my people starve. Should I not be concerned about this?"

Like Jim Jones at the People's Temple, Mr. Washington preaches that he is God. "If I'm not God," he challenged his followers in a recent sermon in the dilapidated three-story colonial-style mansion that serves as his headquarters, "you send a message to the one and tell him to come prove I'm not."

Attempting to distinguish himself from Mr. Jones, Mr. Washington says he is absolutely opposed to suicide. But in high-pitched orations that denounce whites and Christians, he tells his followers that they must be prepared to die for the cult.

"If we have one member who is not willing to die," he shouted at a recent weekly service, "he'd better get out now and join the Salvation Army."

U.S. law enforcement officials say that Mr. Washington, who was known as David Hill in the United



Forbes Burnham

His weekly services are a mixture of gospel and vaudeville.

"Lack of wisdom," he shouted, "will keep us in the pignen. It will keep us down on our knees, begging some dead white man to give us rent money, to give us liberty."

He lowered his voice and said confidentially: "They talk about what a fool you are about singing and talking to a man like me. We live in a world where people pray to statues of cement and plastic."

Then he thundered: "Now I ask you, who are the fools?" His followers roared: "They are the fools."

He smiled. "So when you pray to-night," he said, jabbing a thumb toward himself, "you pray to me."

First Stage of Giant Accelerator Being Used Russians Report Advance in Fusion Energy

By Theodore Shabad
NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has announced a major advance toward the construction of a demonstration plant for producing a fusion reaction, viewed by many as a promising future energy source.

According to reports in Moscow newspapers, the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy in the Soviet capital has begun operating the first stage of a giant accelerator that will fire converging high-powered beams of electrons at a tiny pellet of heavy hydrogen to release energy. The machine began working Sept. 30 and the news was officially released Oct. 6.

Electron beams are latecomers to the competition for an economical method of fusion-energy release. The source of energy in existing nuclear power plants is fission, in which large atoms are split; fusion squeezes small atoms to form heavier ones.

Prof. Leonid Rudakov, head of the Soviet electron-beam project, known as Angara-5, was quoted by Pravda as having said:

"When it is completed, we hope to obtain a controlled thermonuclear reaction as a result of which the facility will be producing more energy than it consumes. Angara-5 is supposed to demonstrate that an industrial pilot plant can be built."

Prof. Rudakov gave no projected timetable for the completion of the installation, which will consist of 48 electron-beam generators arrayed in a circle around the target pellet. A similar facility is being built in the United States at Sandia Laboratories, near Albuquerque, N.M., where the first phase of an accelerator is expected to start operations in about a year.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have been engaged in a long-term program of investigating a number of competitive techniques for the production of fusion energy. Tentative timetables in the United States look to the early to middle 1980s as a possible time when researchers may achieve a "break-even" point, at which a machine produces as much power as it uses. It may be another decade before a fusion reactor produces more power than it uses, thus opening the way for the actual production of electrical energy.

The 30-year-old effort to harness fusion reactions is now being pursued along two basic routes. One is known as magnetic confinement, which uses a magnetic field to confine and compress a hot cloud, or plasma, of fuel to the required density and temperature over a sufficient time to sustain a fusion reaction.

The second route, known as iner-

Valium Linked
To Memory Loss
IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 22 (AP) — Users of Valium should be warned that the drug could impair their memory, says a University of Iowa professor who has studied the tranquilizer for seven years.

Valium, the brand name for the tranquilizer diazepam, is the most commonly prescribed drug in the United States. It is used by people suffering from anxiety and also as a muscle relaxant.

Dr. Mohamed Ghoneim, professor of anesthesiology, said volunteers in his study could remember information they learned before they began taking Valium. But there was a marked decrease in the ability to recall material learned after taking the drug. This impairment lasted for more than six hours after taking the drug, he said.

The first module, as the Russians call each of the 48 electron-beam machines of the Angara-5 project, was designed by the Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus in Leningrad and was manufactured by the city's Dvigatel' (Engine) Plant.

The Soviet press reports indicated that tests on the first module might yield further improvements, but that Leningrad's Elektrosila Plant, a leading manufacturer of power equipment, had already been awarded the contract for serial production of the machines.

Seeks Solution by Summit

Thatcher Presses Jenkins On Cut in U.K. EEC Costs

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, demanding a cut in Britain's contribution to the European Common Market budget, told EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins today that she expected a solution by next month, officials reported.

Mrs. Thatcher made the demand when Mr. Jenkins called on her at 10 Downing Street.

The Conservative Party leader reiterated she wanted a reduction in the British contribution decided when leaders of the nine-nation community met in Dublin at the end of November, officials reported.

Mr. Jenkins, a former minister in Britain's Labor Party, called on Mrs. Thatcher as part of a series of meetings with leaders of EEC countries.

This year's British contribution, which Mrs. Thatcher has described as politically indefensible while her government is planning sharp spending cuts at home, is put at £1 billion (\$2.15 billion).

Britain, third poorest among the nine nations, pays 20 percent of the EEC budget. The market budget is based on sales tax and import lev-

ies, which are high in Britain. With relatively efficient farmers, Britain gets little back in agricultural or other subsidies.

Taking a tough line in a speech at Luxembourg last week, Mrs. Thatcher set the November summit as a deadline for reform.

British officials have not said what the country will do if Dublin does not decide a means of cutting the British contribution, although some members of Parliament are suggesting British withdrawal from the Common Market.

In an Irish radio interview today, Mr. Jenkins said he believed Britain had "legitimate grievances."

U.K. Farmers Petition France

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — British farmers today asked French President Giscard d'Estaing to reverse his country's ban on sheep and lamb imports from Britain.

A letter handed in at the French Embassy in London by Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, asked the president to act quickly. "My members seek reassurance that your government accepts it to be first among the duties of any member state to conform with the provisions of the Rome Treaty at all times," the European Court of Justice ruled last month that the ban, imposed to protect French farmers, was illegal.

EEC Group to Visit Moscow

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — The Common Market is to send a delegation to Moscow next month for talks on a possible trade agreement with Comecon, the Soviet-bloc economic grouping, an EEC commission spokesman said today.

The EEC says the communist grouping does not have the same powers as the commission to negotiate trade matters on behalf of its member states.

But the Palestinian guerrilla movement cannot absorb such large number of volunteers immediately and their recruitment into Palestinian ranks needs time," he reportedly added.

Arafat Reports Iranian Recruits

KUWAIT, Oct. 22 (AP) — Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, has said that 70,000 Iranians have volunteered to join the fight against Israel, a Kuwait newspaper reported today.

"More than 70,000 Iranians have registered their names at the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tehran and are now awaiting to be summoned to participate in the battle to liberate Palestine," the daily Al-Watan quoted Mr. Arafat as saying during a recent meeting in Beirut of his Fatah command council.

"But the Palestinian guerrilla movement cannot absorb such large number of volunteers immediately and their recruitment into Palestinian ranks needs time," he reportedly added.

Until Election Is Held

Britain Offers to Provide Interim Rhodesia Leader

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Britain today offered to appoint a British governor to run Zimbabwe Rhodesia — including its armed forces and police — until an internally acceptable government is elected.

The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, made the proposal at the Lancaster House conference, now entering its seventh week. "It is up to us," he said, "to give the people of Rhodesia the opportunity to decide their future by peaceful means."

The two warring factions in Zimbabwe Rhodesia — the Salisbury government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Patriotic Front guerrillas led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe — were adamant in their positions on arrangements for making the transition to full independence, ending UN sanctions and gaining international recognition.

Bishop Muzorewa has insisted on remaining in power until elections are held. He has rejected out of hand suggestions that his regime resign first.

The Patriotic Front leaders want their guerrilla fighters to form the basis of the forces responsible for security during the transition and to run the country in the interim through a council of which they would comprise half the members.

Lord Carrington, in today's 30-minute conference session, proposed instead that Britain carry full responsibility.

He proposed that Britain appoint a governor "who will be British," to have executive and legislative power to assume authority over the civil police and act as chief of the commanders of the security forces.

"The governor's instructions will require him to do all things necessary to secure compliance with the conditions for free and fair elections," Lord Carrington's proposals said.

Lord Carrington ruled out a UN peace-keeping force, as the Patriotic Front wanted, or a UN presence at the election. He proposed instead that Commonwealth observers be present to witness the election.

There was no direct response to Lord Carrington's proposals but Mr. Nkomo told him: "We, even more than you, want to see an end to the present situation in Zimbabwe. We don't need to be pushed."



VIOLENT ENCOUNTER — Belgian state police drive back Flemish militants Sunday with tear gas in De Voeren, an area of six villages with a slight majority of French speakers in the Flemish province of Limburg. The clash ended in the arrest of 140 of the demonstrators who were demanding the government implement educational programs promised since 1963.

Saudis Deny Divisions Over Oil Policy

BAHRAIN, Oct. 22 — The Saudi Arabian government has denied statements attributed to Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani on divisions within the Saudi government over oil pricing and production.

In a report from Jidda monitored in Bahrain today, the Saudi news agency quoted Information Minister Mohammed Abdo Yamani as saying reports of the oil minister's statements were "a complete fabrication in whole and in part."

He said they were sensationalist and aimed at spreading confusion. Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying at a news conference in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday that a "Young Turk mafia" in the Saudi government was pushing for higher oil prices and a substantial reduction in production levels.

He said that worldwide oil prices could only be controlled by strict U.S. conservation.

Calling for a 10-percent U.S. cut-back, he warned that recent gasoline shortages in the United States were only a taste of what will come if the U.S. oil imports do not decrease.

According to the reports, Sheikh Yamani said Saudi leaders were split over whether to follow the lead of 5 of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that have raised prices during the last two weeks.

Saudi Arabia produces 9.5 million barrels a day, he said, although recent studies have shown that it need only produce 5 million barrels a day to meet its domestic financial requirements.

"That's a very strong argument to identify him."

Speaking at a news conference at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, the doctors said they will not reveal the patient's name "until he changes his mind" about remaining anonymous.

The surgeons, Drs. Ronald Michels, Walter Stark and Thomas Rice, all from Johns Hopkins, performed the surgery Oct. 14 at the expense of the Soviet government.

They have denied that the patient was Mr. Brezhnev. Dr. Michels said the patient was "legally blind," with vision of less than 20/200 prior to the operation.

2 Shoppers Are Slain By Oklahoma Sniper

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Using a clump of trees as cover, a sniper shot and killed two persons yesterday while they were placing grocery bags in their car, police said.

They said Marion Brissette, 31, and Jesse Taylor, 42, were killed at the northwest city supermarket. Officers at the scene said others in the parking lot, including three children who were with the victims, were not hit, leading investigators to believe the sniper was not firing at random.

Two defendants were sentenced in absentia. Yamm Foure, 69, who lives in Ireland, and Ange Peresse, also 69 and living in West Germany, were sentenced to eight and seven years in prison. Six defendants were acquitted.

COLOGNE, Oct. 22 (AP) — Three former Gestapo officials go on trial tomorrow on charges of deporting about 73,000 French Jews to Nazi extermination camps during World War II.

Prosecutors claim that defendants Kurt Lischka, 68, Herbert Hagen, 64, and Ernst Heinrichsolt, 58, were aware of the fate awaiting the Jews when they ordered them deported during the 1940s. At the time, the Nazis claimed that they were shipping Jews to resettlement camps in agricultural lands of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Lischka served three years as deputy security chief for occupied France. Mr. Hagen served two years as a special adviser to top Nazi officials, and Mr. Heinrichsolt was an adviser to the Gestapo on Jewish affairs, prosecutors said.

All three have denied the charges and claim that they were unaware that Jewish deportees were to be murdered.

350 to Attend Trial

PARIS, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — At least 350 French Jews, led by Nazi hunters Beate and Serge Klarsfeld, are leaving Paris tonight to attend the trial of the three former Nazis.

Egyptians Get Lathered Up: No Soap

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (AP) — A cartoon in the leading Egyptian humor magazine, Good Morning, depicts a nude man carrying a bath towel in the street. Encountering a friend, he explains: "Just a precaution. Maybe I'll find a bit of soap at the co-op and just lather up."

The soap shortage in Egypt began seven months ago and many consumers are beginning to lose their sense of humor about it, especially commuters, who battle the heat and traffic jams in the capital city.

"You get pushed by grimy hands, squeezed in crowded buses with no air. And when I go home, the soap is rationed, my wife looks it up," said 40-year-old Ahmed Mohammed, a civil servant.

In an effort to cope, the government has added soap to a list of essential items such as rice, tea, cooking oil and sugar that have been rationed for nearly a generation.

U.S. Missile Exercise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Navy said today that it has deployed its long-range Trident missile in a combat-ready submarine for the first time. The submarine Francis Scott Key left the naval base at Charleston, S.C., Saturday with a full load of 16 Trident-I missiles, a Navy announcement said.

Further Crippling City of Mahabad

Kurds and Iran Forces Renew Fighting

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 — Government troops and revolutionary guards today battled Kurdish insurgents inside the northwestern Iranian city of Mahabad in a fierce resumption of hostilities.

The fighting, which had died down last week, resumed last night, further crippling a city already beset with blackouts, food shortages and fuel scarcity. It appeared to end earlier moves for a peaceful settlement with the rebellious Kurds.

Government forces have cut Mahabad from the outside world, but within the city they are only holding their own garrisons while Kurdish guerrillas control the streets, according to press reports reaching here.

Most residents took refuge in makeshift underground shelters as gunfire rattled buildings and troops and rebels fought for control.

Nearly all shops, except three bakeries, were shut, as were offices, schools, workshops and factories. The streets were deserted or barricaded by Kurds holding out against soldiers in mountain positions overlooking the city.

Uncertain Origin

It was not clear what started the latest gun battle. But local officials warned that the army siege was harming efforts to seek a peaceful solution of the eight-month-old conflict in the Kurdish area.

The newspaper Ettelaat said that bodies of unidentified persons killed today had not been picked up.

The new governor of Mahabad, Abdul Qader Erti, yesterday told the newspaper Kayhan International that he would resign if provincial military and civil authorities declined his request to lift the army siege.

"I cannot answer the people further," he said. "I really feel ashamed."

Mr. Erti, who opposed the siege since its start, said he had recently discussed with a visiting Japanese economic delegation the building of a 500,000-barrel-a-day refinery with Japanese assistance, but no agreement had been signed.

In other oil developments, the Gulf news agency reported from Baghdad that Iraq had invited chiefs of state of the 13 OPEC members to a conference.

It said Minister of Oil Tayeb Abdul Karim summoned the ambassadors of OPEC today and gave them invitations for their governments.

The agency did not give a time or a place for the meeting.

3 Former Nazis On Trial Today In French Case

COLOGNE, Oct. 22 (AP) — Three former Gestapo officials go on trial tomorrow on charges of deporting about 73,000 French Jews to Nazi extermination camps during World War II.

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All three have denied the charges and claim that they were unaware that Jewish deportees were to be murdered.

Barre's Release Seen

PARIS, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, hospitalized last week for a check-up, is expected to return home by the end of this week, a hospital bulletin said today.

Barre was taken to the Val-de-Grace military hospital on Thursday after an attack of high blood pressure.

Miss Boulanger was quick to sort out those with talent among her students. She discouraged those who were lacking and proved a tough task master to those she agreed to instruct. She once said: "It is nothing to succeed if one has not taken great trouble, and it is nothing to fail if one has done the best one could."

West Berlin Vandalism

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — Vandals sprayed anti-semitic slogans on a school in West Berlin where a Jewish exhibition was to take place, police said today.

The exhibition, "The Jewish Community of Berlin as It Was and Is Now," opened today.

Workers tend to the wreckage after two passenger trains collided yesterday in Scotland.

4 Killed, 47 Injured as Trains Collide in Scotland

DUNDEE, Scotland, Oct. 22 (UPI) — An express train crashed into the rear of a local train on the bank of the River Tay Estuary today, killing four persons and injuring 47, police reported.

Some of the 200 passengers on the trains were trapped in three coaches that tumbled 20 feet down an embankment onto the river's mud flats, about two miles east of Dundee, on the east coast of Scotland.

More than 50 firemen rushed from nearby towns and used cutting equipment to rescue the trapped passengers before the tide flooded the flats in late afternoon. They were aided by local residents.

Medical teams from Dundee performed emergency surgery, including an amputation. Eleven of the injured were hospitalized. The others were treated for milder injuries and sent home.

A spokesman for state-run British Rail said that the Glasgow-to-Aberdeen express train rammed the rear of a local train running from Glasgow to Dundee about a half-mile from the village of Invergowrie. The local was running 22 minutes late.

Witnesses said the express rounded a bend and hit the local, which was traveling slowly after stopping at the Invergowrie station.

British Rail said the cause of the accident was unknown. It ordered an investigation.

The accident took place just two miles from the scene of the famous Tay Bridge disaster of Dec. 28, 1879, when all 90 persons on a passenger train died when one of the bridge spans collapsed, hurling the train into the river.

Fundador is the brandy from Spain most widely enjoyed around the world.

Fundador is artfully distilled by DOMEQ, then aged in oak butts which have previously contained noble DOMEQ sherry.

Fundador epitomizes the conscience and tradition that distinguish all products of the House of Domeq. FUNDADOR, by DOMEQ.



Established 1730

JANUARY 1980

dicts 'Significant Disruption'

World Air Panel Opposes S. Deregulation Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — U.S. attempt to deregulate international air traffic will cause "significant disruption," according to a director of the International Transport Association.

Hammarstrand was testifying before the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board on its threat to lift association's immunity from suit under U.S. antitrust laws. Such an action would open all air traffic to and from the United States to free competition.

One of IATA's main jobs has been to agree on international air fares subject to approval by governments.

Domestic deregulation, what IATA perceives as the first step, cannot easily be extended to international aviation without significant disruption and potential political friction," Mr. Hammarstrand said.

According to IATA, 46 governments have protested an order by CAB for the association to show

cause why its immunity from the antitrust laws should not be lifted.

IATA says these governments are concerned by what the association considers the one-sided nature of the U.S. approach. It said the CAB's action "is not consistent with the normal pattern of international behavior and a subject of global interest and importance."

Laker Opposition

Among those opposing the IATA move is Sir Freddie Laker, whose "Skytrain" between London and New York has played a large part in cutting air fares over the Atlantic.

Sir Freddie said in a telephone interview that he may be the only witness against IATA. "I think IATA has done no good to civil aviation, in terms of the industry of air transport," Sir Freddie said. "I don't think it's done any good in terms of aircraft manufacturing and I don't think it's done any good for world tourism and world travel as a whole."

The fact is that, if Freddie Laker did not fly between New York and London, there would be no standby fares on any other airlines. As soon as they got rid of me by predatory pricing, they would go back to their nasty old habit of ripping off the customers," Sir Freddie said. "The price would go back to at least double."

Sir Freddie praised President Carter and the CAB for what they have done to deregulate the airlines and bring prices down. They are winning the fight, he said, by strengthening the airlines and allowing them to be competitive. He added that the airlines have discovered that they make more money that way, too.

Y. Lawmaker Resumes Inquiries Into Finances

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Internal Revenue Service has resumed inquiries into whether Rep. Murphy, D-N.Y., a nine-term New York City congressman, received all of his income for 1974 to 1978, according to government sources.

In addition to the tax inquiries, a grand jury empaneled at the request of Robert Fiske Jr., the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, has been examining the financial aspects of Rep. Murphy's financial affairs. And the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating a company from which Murphy is alleged to have received substantial, unreported dividends.

Murphy declined to discuss multiple federal inquiries. His lawyer, Andrew Maloney, stated that the New York Times neither he nor Rep. Murphy has knowledge of an investigation by the IRS.

Murphy also stated in the letter that the SEC had been informed by the SEC that he was a witness in the commission investigation. According to the SEC, the SEC is interested in Murphy's ties to the British-Burmah Oil Co.

Government sources said the IRS received indications that, for years, beginning in 1974, Murphy may not have reported income that reached well into figures.

Win on Visit to Laos
VANGUARD, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — President Ne Win left for the first visit to Laos by a Burmese head of state.

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CONGREGATION AT GUNPOINT — Gunman holds the congregation of the St. Albans Church of Christ hostage in St. Albans, W. Va., on Sunday. The man, Harold Mann, surrendered after three hours after making a radio broadcast to denounce the government.

After Fire at Japanese Base

38 Burned Marines Evacuated to U.S.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 22 (AP) — Two U.S. Air Force hospital planes landed at Kelly Air Force Base here yesterday, bringing 38 Marines who were severely burned in a fire at their base in Japan.

However, one man died of his burns en route. His identity was not released.

The Marines were to undergo treatment at the Institute of Surgical Research, also known as the Brooke Army Medical Center.

The first C-141 Starliner carried

17 of the injured; the second carried 21. Six were evacuated via helicopter to Brooke six miles away; the others were taken on ambulance buses. Seventeen were reported in "very serious" condition and 21 in "serious to very serious" condition.

A military spokesman said two Marines were not evacuated because they were too critically injured to be moved, and two had already died from burns. Lance Cpl. L.C. Malveaux of Beaumont, Texas, was identified as one of the Marines who died.

and 70 remain missing as a result of Typhoon Tip.

Described as the most devastating storm to strike Japan in 13 years, the typhoon left a trail of damage on a northeastern track from Okinawa to the Tokyo region. No estimate was available on the total losses.

The national police agency said 36 persons were killed in Japan and nine were missing, while the Central Maritime Safety Agency listed nine lost at sea with 61 others, including 56 Korean fishermen, still unaccounted for.

French Socialists Gain Europe Seat

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP) — The French Socialist Party won back a controversial seat today in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on a decision by France's highest court, the Council of State.

The court ruled that 70,000 votes had been incorrectly granted to the list headed by Simone Veil, the centrist supporter of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the first president of the parliament.

It withdrew one seat granted her list, to reduce it to 25 seats, and awarded it to the Socialists, increasing their representation to 22. The votes in question had been cast by using a policy statement with a list of Mrs. Veil's candidates printed on the back, instead of the formal printed list.

73 Burned

In all, 73 Marines and three Japanese suffered burns in the fire sparked by the typhoon, designated Tip, on Friday. Thirty-one of the burned Marines were treated and released, as were two Japanese. A Japanese woman employee of the camp remained hospitalized.

Authorities said winds and rain from the storm collapsed an earthen retaining wall, damaging a 5,000-gallon rubber fuel container and spilling its contents. The gasoline that gushed out was reportedly ignited by a kerosene stove and streamed through the aged metal and wood Marine barracks, southwest of Tokyo. The camp is a former Japanese Imperial Army base.

Some Marines escaped through the doors and windows but others were trapped in the buildings.

The Marines were members of a battalion landing team based at Okinawa and were on a training exercise in the camp, a joint U.S.-Japanese training center at the foot of Mount Fuji. About 1,200 Marines were at the camp.

U.S. authorities flew in medical teams from Okinawa, from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, and from the San Antonio medical center, known for its research in the treatment of burn cases.

Typhoon Toll Up to 41

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP) — Japanese government agencies said today that at least 41 persons died

Anti-Klan Protest

Held in Connecticut

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP) — More than 300 persons marched peacefully in silence yesterday from Kennedy Park to City Hall to protest Ku Klux Klan activity in this city.

The march was organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Coalition of Black Organizations, a local group. KKK leaflets have been distributed here recently on the campus of Western Connecticut State College.



Jesse Bishop

Man Executed in Nevada, 2d to Die This Year in U.S.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Oct. 22 (UPI) — Jesse Bishop, a professional gunman who had spurned all attempts to save him, was executed shortly after midnight today. He was the second man executed in the United States this year and the third since the Supreme Court ordered stricter capital punishment laws in 1972.

It was disclosed shortly after the execution in the Nevada gas chamber that Bishop, 46, may have been involved in 18 contract killings in addition to the one for which he was executed.

His final words to state Prison Director Charles Wolff Jr. were, "This is one more step down the road of life that I've been heading for all my life."

"I'll say one thing for Bishop — he had a lot of guts right down to the end. He was cool as could be," said a witness.

Outside the prison, about 75 opponents of the death penalty held a candlelight vigil.

Execution Protest

"The state of Nevada has now declared to its own citizens and to the people of this country and of the world that the killing of a human being is an acceptable answer to a social problem," said Henry Schwarzschild of the American Civil Liberties Union, which tried to get a delay of the execution.

Bishop, who had spent 20 years in prison, was convicted of the fatal shooting of a patron of a Las Vegas casino during a 1977 robbery.

Shortly after the execution, Nevada District Judge Paul Goldman of Las Vegas, one of the three judges

who sentenced Bishop to death, disclosed that he had talked to Bishop at the prison in August. He said Bishop had told him that he had been involved in 18 contract killings, apparently involving narcotics. No details of the alleged killings were available.

Bishop was the second man executed in the United States this year. The first, John Spunkelink, went to the electric chair in Florida in May.

564 on Death Row

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP) — Bishop's death leaves the number of persons awaiting execution in the United States at 564.

Five convicted murderers in Georgia are tentatively scheduled to be executed by the end of November. But a prison official, noting that appeals are pending, said Georgia's next execution "is still a year away."

There are few others on death row who have had execution dates set, and prison officials say all of those dates are likely to be stayed by court appeals and stays.

Cuba Releases Castro Ex-Aide

From Agency Dispatches

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 22 — The Cuban government yesterday released Huber Matos, a former companion of President Fidel Castro who later was jailed for treason. Mr. Matos was released after serving a 20-year sentence, his son said here.

Mr. Matos and 32 former political prisoners and their families arrived here early today.

A close friend of Mr. Castro and a military commander during the revolution that overthrew Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959, Mr. Matos was convicted of treason and jailed on Oct. 21, 1959 for denouncing the new Havana government's turn toward communism.

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But Approval Is Expected in Voting This Week

Basques, Catalans Differ on Home Rule

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 22 (NYT) — In referendums this week, the Basques and their next-door neighbors in northern Spain, the Catalans, are expected to approve home rule for their prosperous regions. Both will be breaking with four decades of Francoist centralism, but the similarity stops there.

The pragmatic Catalans, who pride themselves on being the most sophisticated and "European" of Spaniards, will doubtless continue peacefully to broaden their ancient and lively traditions of self-government. But there are few signs that home-rule in the beautiful, rolling Basque country will put an end to terrorist violence that has claimed

more than 140 lives since Franco's death — more than 60 this year — and that some Spaniards fear is threatening the foundations of their democracy.

In a more solidly rooted democratic state, such as Britain, terrorism may be a tragic distraction from the main tasks of government, but not a threat to the system itself. In Spain, however, the terrorists of the Basque separatist group, ETA, are successfully playing on the loose ends and contradictions of a nation in transition. Americans and West Europeans in Spain are typically more confident about the country's future than are their Spanish friends; the outsiders find the fluidity and uncertainties of democracy

normal, while Spaniards are just getting used to them.

Terrorism aside, there has been nothing approaching a breakdown of law and order; the streets of Madrid or Barcelona are still safer than those of many other European cities. Some government circles suspect that what the generals and other far-rightists want is not to overturn the system, but to replace Premier Adolfo Suarez with someone more to their liking.

In the best tradition of *courrier politicien* — forgetting that Spain now has a democratic constitution — they hope to drive a wedge between Mr. Suarez and his chief patron, King Juan Carlos. But the monarch, who is adept at soothing

disgruntled officers, shows no inclination to ditch Mr. Suarez.

After the king and Mr. Suarez, one of the strongest supporters of Spanish democracy is the main opposition party, the Socialists, who have just emerged from a period of disarray. Last month at a special party congress, Felipe Gonzalez was re-elected secretary-general by a comfortable majority. Mr. Gonzalez had resigned the post in May after a rumour over how Marxist the party should be. This time, he persuaded the 100-year-old organization to water down and almost expunge the Marxist label.

Mr. Gonzalez's triumph, which leaves the Socialists hugging the center-left of the Spanish political spectrum, was a setback for the Communists, who have been preaching unity of the left and adopting a militant tone on the labor front. Mr. Gonzalez wants to keep the Communists at more than arm's length, and his moderate course has probably helped keep Mr. Suarez's party from lurching farther to the right and polarizing Spanish politics.

It will take several years at least before a Basque administration, which is expected to be led by Carlos Garaicoechea, a centrist, can train and deploy in strength its own police force against ETA. But, by including police powers in the autonomy statute, Mr. Suarez has deftly turned the old conflict between Madrid and the Basques into a three-sided arrangement between Madrid, Basque moderates and the terrorists.

"Now has come the hour to reflect over the horrors of war — much more horrible if it is going to be fought among brothers," warned Joseba Elorza, a Basque senator and Garaicoechea's supporter who in 1937 led the pathetic defense of Guernica, razed by Hitler's bombers.

Mr. Garaicoechea and his Basque Nationalist Party will obviously try to isolate ETA, which has depended on popular support, or acquiescence, to kill its victims with impunity. But, if political means fail, others will eventually have to be used, and the question facing not only the Basques but all Spaniards is, by whom? If the Basques cannot control their own, the pressure will surely mount in Madrid for exceptional measures. This month, the rightist deputy, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, demanded the declaration of a state of emergency in the troubled north.



HIDDEN FRIENDSHIP — Eleanor Roosevelt (right) chats in 1932 with Lorenza Hickok, a reporter with whom she carried on a lengthy correspondence. The recently released letters, which span 30 years until Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1962, reveal an intimate relationship. In 1958 they were donated to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N.Y., on condition that they not be opened until 10 years after Miss Hickok's death, which occurred in 1968.

Switzerland's Vote Brings No Change in Parliament

BERN, Oct. 22 (UPI) — The political composition of Switzerland's predominantly conservative Parliament remained unchanged today with most returns in from the weekend's federal elections.

Political parties said they were pleased with the stability but disappointed over the poor turnout. With results in from 20 of the 26 cantons the average turnout was just 47.8 percent, the first time in 60 years that participation was below the 50 percent level.

Party spokesmen said the low participation was probably because there had not been any single issue on a nationwide level with candidates concentrating in their campaigns on local affairs.

With the Swiss enjoying the world's highest average personal income after Kuwait, one of the world's lowest inflation rates and unemployment of only 1 percent, those who did go to the polls decided against any significant shift in the makeup of the 200-seat lower house and 46-seat upper house.

After most of the results were in, it was clear that the country's rightist parties would retain overwhelming control of both houses.

In the last elections in 1975 — when the turnout was 52 percent — the conservative parties collected all but 59 of the lower house seats and all but seven of the upper house places.

Economy Is Key Issue

12 Parties End Campaign As Danes Prepare to Vote

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Twelve political parties battled to the wire today as Denmark's election campaign drew to a close. The voting takes place tomorrow against a worsening economic situation.

A non-Socialist coalition led by the acting foreign minister, Henning Christophersen, and his Liberal Democratic Party links four organizations into an alliance dubbed the "four-leaf clover" group.

Two polls showed that the Social Democrats — Denmark's largest political group led by Anker Jorgensen, the caretaker premier — could at best hope to hold on to the 65 seats they held in the last Parliament. The Danish legislature has 179 members.

Mr. Jorgensen and Mr. Christophersen led a coalition government of Socialists and non-Socialists for 13 months. It collapsed in late September, when the partners were unable to agree on how to cut the budget.

Denmark, its economy in a precarious state, faces a worsening fiscal situation unless it can trim its budget deficit of 14 billion kroner (\$2.1 billion) and help ease inflation, which is running at 10.9 percent.

The Social Democrats and the Liberals agreed on a basic outline of a plan, but split on several key issues. They were unable to resolve a major dispute about the growing role of trade unions in government policy-making.

Mr. Christophersen told voters during a televised debate yesterday that they must not allow trade unions to make policy in Denmark. "Voters must show the Social Democrats that trade unions can no longer be the deciding voice in government policy," he said.

Mr. Jorgensen contended that the Social Democrats merely consulted with the labor organizations; that they did not allow them to make policy.

The other members of the four-leaf clover group include the Conservative People's Party, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

Jewelry Stolen in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Two men posing as repairmen broke into the Japanese jewelry store Mitsukoshi before it opened here today and escaped with 1 million francs (\$250,000) worth of rings, bracelets, and lighters, police said.

The Conservative Party is the second largest of the non-Socialist parties, with 20 parliamentary seats compared with 22 for the Liberals. It favors a series of quick and drastic moves to aid the economy, including an across-the-board wage and price freeze to help curb inflation and increase the export competitiveness of Danish industry.

The Social Democrats oppose this, preferring a gradual reduction in the rate of wage increases in operation with labor unions and employers.

Odd Man Out
The odd man out in the campaign was Morten Gistrup, leader of the Progress Party, which favors the abolition of income tax and substitution of a levy on consumption.

Mr. Gistrup's party, the second largest in Denmark, has been hit by an internal dispute and is expected to lose at least five of its 26 parliamentary seats.

The left is dominated by the Communist Party and the Socialist People's Party, a splinter group of the Communists. Together they have 14 members in Parliament.

The leftists oppose Danish involvement in NATO and the Common Market, and have urged Danish voters to support them in the fight to contain Denmark's involvement with the arms buildup in Europe.

The centrist parties and the Social Democrats favor the NATO role and expanded ties with the European community.

Giscard Backers Win Local Vote
PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT) — Supporters of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France won a first-round majority yesterday in municipal elections in Aix-en-Provence, officials said today.

The victorious list of the Union for French Democracy (UDF) defeated a "union of the left" coalition. The combined leftist vote dropped 7 percentage points from the 1978 results.

The UDF electoral list won 48 percent of the vote — the first time that the center-right coalition has won in recent years without a split in Aix, which traditionally has been a strong leftist vote.

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What Next for Dayan?

For some time Moshe Dayan has been sounding more like a candidate for office than a government minister. He has now taken the step that gives his candidacy legitimacy. By resigning as foreign minister he is free to criticize the Begin government and to organize his political future, if he chooses, with a view toward becoming prime minister, the only key job in Israeli public life that has eluded him.

Dayan is an authentic hero in the Israeli pantheon. He won laurels on the battlefield in 1948, as chief of staff in 1956 and as defense minister in 1967. Then came 1973. Despite a remarkable performance by the Israeli armed forces which turned a near defeat into a stunning military victory, the whole defense establishment came away with a tarnished reputation. Dayan, as defense minister, was written off as a has-been; a burnt-out case. That judgment was premature.

For it seems that now, at 64, he may just be coming of age in the sometimes phantasmagoric terms of Israeli politics. Among other things, the warrior-politician, along with his once super-hawk brother-in-law Ezer Weizman, is now cast as a dove. But he is a dove only by comparison with the dominant messianic wing of Begin's Likud coalition. And he is a dove with enough credentials as a fighter to meet with pro-PLO Palestinians and get away with it.

Dayan is a member of the Sabra (native-born) generation. He grew up with Arabs and speaks Arabic. He was reared on the land and understands the importance of land to Arab farmers. This, no doubt, is at least partly responsible for his opposition to elements of the Begin government's settlement policy. Israel's highest court upheld Dayan's position yesterday when it ruled against the

expropriation of privately-owned Arab land, except for security reasons. It is a position that ultimately is likely to prevail, because such expropriation is in no way essential for Israel's survival. Dayan believes in the possibility of Jews and Arabs living together in peace. After the 1967 Six Day War he regarded the West Bank as an opportunity; a laboratory to prove his theory that in time contact would breed friendship.

By resigning now, he has acted when the Begin government is highly vulnerable. It is under attack abroad for its settlement policy and at home for what is widely viewed as a lack of any economic policy. Begin is likely to use this opportunity to name a new finance minister to take on the thankless task of cutting the country's 100 percent inflation rate. But the more telling appointment will be the new foreign minister. The two names most frequently heard are Yigael Yadin, who would have an even more difficult time than Dayan defending the government's policies relating to the Palestinians, and Yosef Burg, the interior minister, who is the architect of many of those policies. The appointment of Burg would win Begin few friends in Cairo and Washington.

There is also Weizman. The current defense minister is liked and respected by Egyptian President Sadat. He shares many of Dayan's views with respect to settlements, but he is also a long-time confidante of Begin. Even though their relationship has been strained of late, their might be enough good will in reserve to allow it to work. But Prime Minister Begin must make that decision, balancing myriad foreign policy, political and personal considerations. Whomever he chooses, Dayan's independent act will be a hard one to follow.

The Missiles of Europe

If you think you understand the basic issues of SALT-2, you may be ready for the diplomacy now unfolding over the nuclear balance in Europe. This, too, concerns a Soviet-U.S. arms race, but it turns on the psyches of the Western allies, all of whom are actors in the drama and the smallest of whom may turn out to be decisive. Unless the United States ratifies SALT-2, this European contest can end badly for the West. Beyond that, nothing about the matter is either simple or clear.

The problem arises from two strategic realities. One is the lingering doubt in Western Europe that the United States will ever risk devastation of its territory for the defense of the allies. If Cologne were to be overrun or under nuclear attack, would the United States strike Kiev knowing that it would thus put Chicago on the line? If, as the United States insists, the answer is yes, then the NATO alliance must face the second question: Why are the Russians nonetheless upgrading and even enlarging nuclear forces aimed only at Western Europe and already outnumbering NATO's?

Britain and France have their own nuclear weapons. The best allied forces defending Europe are U.S. submarine missiles subject to SALT limitations and an unlimited force of aircraft based in Britain. Most other allied land missiles and nuclear bombers cannot reach Soviet targets. So with the Russians aiming still more modern and mobile SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers at Western Europe, NATO began talking about a balancing force. It is now thinking of about 600 U.S. mobile missiles to be aimed at Soviet targets, mostly from West Germany.

It would take at least three or four years to start deploying these U.S. weapons in Europe. Even then they would remain under strict U.S. control. But they would be symbolically NATO's and could complicate Soviet military planning.

The Russians certainly seem worried by the prospect. They have now tried to head off NATO's approving this course at its December meeting. If NATO will pass up new medium-range weapons, Mr. Brezhnev offers to dismantle some of the Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe. For good measure, he also intends to pull back 20,000 of his 400,000 troops from East Germany. The Soviet interest in negotiation, at least, is promising. But unless it decided first to acquire new missiles, NATO would have little to bargain with. The danger is that if the talks drag on, NATO would be getting weapons it does not really need but that its generals would not again want to relinquish.

A further complication is the problem of where to deploy new missiles. West Germany wants them, to help preserve the European balance, but it does not want to acquire the appearance of a nuclear power. So it says it won't accept any missiles unless one other non-nuclear European nation also takes some. That's a tough assignment for a shaky Italian government. Belgium can't agree unless the Netherlands does and the Dutch parliament is reluctant. Mr. Brezhnev is playing on some tender nerves.

What should the United States do? If it presses for a NATO decision, it will be accused of dictating to its allies. If it waits for them to decide, they probably won't and will appear to be buckling under Soviet pressure. Perhaps the best outcome would be a clear but extended timetable for deploying new missiles in Europe combined with a NATO offer to negotiate some or all of them away in SALT-3. The allies are having difficulty agreeing even on that much. It will be impossible unless the United States first accepts SALT-2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Thought for the Kurds

The Kurds are once again pressing hard the authorities under whom they live. They are concentrating especially on Iran (keeping Iraq for relief and supplies) and every successful call forth more determined vows of vengeance from the concave of ayatollahs. There is no noticeable dissent. Indeed, the only people who appear to support the Kurds are the Soviet Union . . . They do not support them rhetorically or with draft resolutions at the United Nations, and that is only prudent, for the Kurds are likely to lose once again . . . But the Kurdish weaponry, unless captured in the field, is of Soviet and Czech manufacture . . .

There are said to be 12 million Kurds, though it is unusual knowingly to meet one. Since the land they claim, Kurdistan, overlaps Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria, they face a powerful establishment. The many fewer Palestinians, whose envoys are everywhere, face an establishment of one. On the face of it, there is little to distinguish the one liberation movement from the other. In politics, there is a great deal. A thought for the day is that all who support "the legitimate rights" of the Palestinians without a fleeting reference to Kurdistan should at least examine their motives. For either the Palestinians attract too much international attention or the Kurds do not attract enough.

— From the Guardian (London).

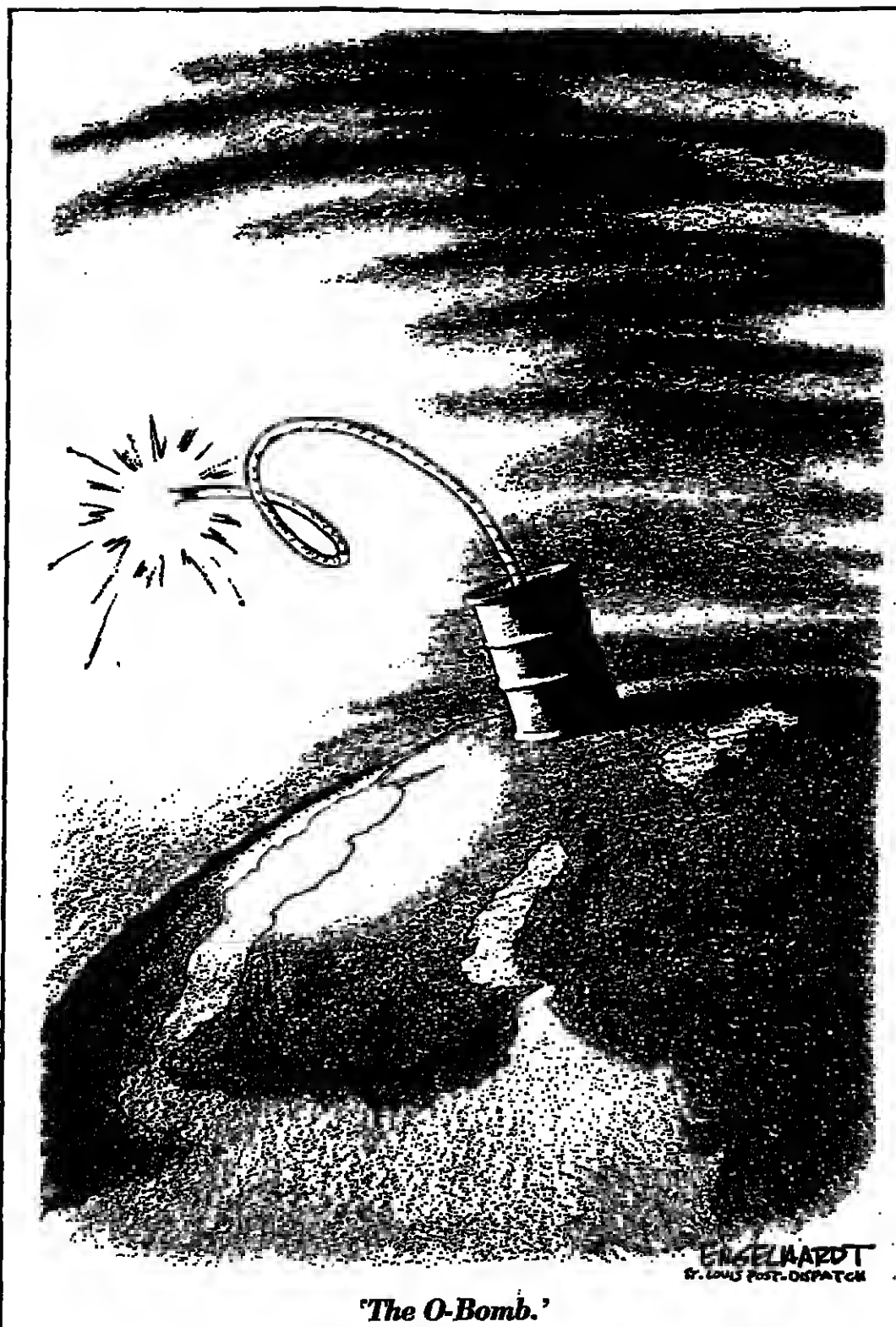
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago October 23, 1904

GENEVA — The mystery and romance which still comparatively recent years surrounded the great mountains has passed away, or rather, has been killed by steam and electricity. The workman's hammer is resounding on the snow-clad slopes of the Jungfrau, and the death warrant of the king of mountains, the hoary Mont Blanc, has been issued. The French government has granted a concession for the construction of an electric line from the town of Fayet to the summit of Mont Blanc. The fine old-fashioned art of mountaineering is moving the way of the diligence, and next decade, every mountain will have its railway.

Fifty Years Ago October 23, 1929

WASHINGTON — Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the Treasury, has made public prohibition's 10-year casualty list. It has taken 199 lives since the beginning of the fiscal year 1920, in civilians killed by agents, or agents killed in the line of duty. The figures include three narcotics agents who died in the performance of duty. Mr. Lowman's figures do not include the numbers of officers and enlisted officers of the Coast Guard whose lives were taken by rum-runners. Neither do they include the numbers of people killed in clashes with officers of the Customs Service. As far as has been ascertained, these figures have never been tabulated.



'The O-Bomb.'

Intrigue in Little Red Canoe

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Some day the strange case of Vidas Chesyynas may become the plot for a good spy thriller.

But for the present it is a ticking partisan-political time bomb here while simultaneously serving to remind West Germans that their country remains a favorite European playing field for intrigue and subterfuge.

For those who may have missed the prologue, 39-year-old Chesyynas, a Lithuanian, was the Soviet Union's gold medalist in canoeing at the 1972 Munich Olympics. Last August, he arrived in West Germany as a coach with the Soviet team for the 1979 World Canoe Championships in Duisburg.

On Aug. 20 he defected, or so everyone thought, sought refuge with a Lithuanian-West German couple he had met at the Olympics seven years ago, and asked for political asylum here which was duly granted.

A Ripple

Given the hullabaloo surrounding other recent defections by Soviet superstars of stage and sports, Chesyynas's caused barely a ripple. Indeed, except for some obscure Lithuanian emigre papers, virtually no one took notice.

Chesyynas moved in with the couple in Altsen, south of Dortmund, and began assiduously studying German in nearby Iserlohn.

Except for some vague reports that he planned to write a book exposing Soviet doping practices in international athletic competition, that seemed to be the end of the affair — until Sept. 13 when Chesyynas vanished from his language school as mysteriously as he had from the Soviet canoeing team nearly four weeks earlier.

Though his friends in Altsen reported it to the local police, that disappearance also went virtually unnoticed by the West German press. Ditto when, after another couple of weeks, the district attorney's office in Dortmund took up the case.

Indeed, it was not until Lithuanian emigres began charging publicly that Chesyynas had been abducted back to the Soviet Union that anyone took notice and the present drama began unfolding. By then it was Oct. 8 and Chesyynas had been missing more than three weeks.

Probe Launched

Enter first, Kurt Rebmann, West Germany's solicitor general, with an announcement that his office in Karlsruhe had launched an investigation "against persons unknown" on suspicion of forcing the canoeist to leave the country involuntarily. Switch the scene to Moscow where, on October 11, the West German Embassy received a phone call from "a person unknown" saying that Chesyynas was in a Lithuanian hospital with head injuries and under tight guard.

Enter next, Herbert Wehner, Social Democratic (SPD) floor leader in the Bundestag, with a letter to Chesyynas's Lithuanian emigre friends saying he had left West Germany of his own will. The assertion, an SPD spokesman added, was based on "information from the responsible investigative agencies."

"Not ours," Rebmann's office subsequently interjected, explaining that probes were still diligently,

albeit thus far unsuccessfully, at work.

Switch back to Moscow where, suddenly confirming his presence, first Tass, then the Literaturnaya Gazeta announced last week that Chesyynas had not only returned voluntarily but had, in fact, attempted to do so for weeks after being drugged and virtually extorted into remaining in West Germany against his will. He was, however, the Soviet media explained, "still a bit nervous and confused after his harrowing experience."

So was Bonn's Bundestag last Thursday where the case erupted on the floor in acrimoniously worded exchanges between opposition Christian Democratic (CDU/CSU) deputies and government representatives who parried inquiries by calling it "inappropriate" to interfere in a "pending investigation."

Next scene, one day later, again in the Bundestag where Rebmann testified before the hurriedly convened Internal Affairs Committee that there was evidence to support "both the voluntary" and involuntary departure theses.

West Germans as yet insufficiently baffled, had only to switch on their TV sets to the evening news last Friday.

There, dapper, jocular, self-confident and physically hale, surrounded by "persons unknown," was Chesyynas being interviewed amidst a blaze of lights and whirl of cameras, by West German TV's Moscow correspondent, Voluntary?

But of course. How? Evasive answers.

That is where matters stood over the weekend, though with more to come this week — perhaps a word from Rebmann, but definitely political pyrotechnics.

Voluntary? Involuntary? Kidnapped? Brainwashed? Under duress? Or perhaps, as some Soviet emigres in Munich have suggested, he was set up as a plant by Moscow to help offset the embarrassment of other recent defections? Maybe there will be an answer this week, maybe not, maybe never.

But aside from the forthcoming partisan political ramifications, the case is merely the visible tip of an iceberg of intrigue hereabouts.

Give or take a few thousand, some 6,000 agents from Communist countries are believed to be working as spies in West Germany at any given time.

Assassinations of defectors and emigres are not uncommon. The most headlined, though by no means the most recent, were the 1957 and 1959 prussic acid murders of Ukrainian exile leaders Lev Rebet and Stefan Bandera in Munich by KGB agent Bogdan Stashinsky who himself defected to the West in 1961, admitted the killings, was tried here and sentenced to prison.

And if Chesyynas was indeed kidnapped, as the CDU/CSU and his emigre friends believe, his abduction would not be the first. Nor have others been only of defectors from the East.

Those with long memories recall the 1963 Munich kidnapping by French security of ex-Col. Antoine Argoud, leader of the Secret Army Organization, who subsequently was tried in Paris and sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting the murder of President Charles de Gaulle. Franco-German relations went into a year-long crisis over it.

On a number of occasions during the past few years dissident South

Koreans, opposed to the Park Chung Hee regime, have been abducted from West German territory and subsequently tortured and tried in Seoul.

As to Chesyynas, maybe the truth will be told some day. But if he actually did return to the Soviet Union voluntarily, why did the Soviet propaganda apparatus wait for more than a month to announce it and present him?

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What the film does not show is how John Kennedy came to that moral view: slowly, moving from detachment toward passion as the reality of racial injustice gripped his brother Robert, the attorney general, and then him. Nor does the film show what was true of the June 11, 1963, speech, and revealing: that the president spoke in part extemporaneously.

But in the case of President Kennedy there is more to it than that, I think. Not perfection, not romance, not Camelot: The failures of the Kennedy administration were many, perceived at the time and not excused by history. But it was a time of hope. We thought so then. We had our illusions, yes. But we were right to feel hope.

If there was a single outstanding reason for Americans to put hope in their political leadership then, it was the ability of John Kennedy to respond to events and their deeper meaning. He was a politician, and he responded in the immediate ways that a politician should. But he was affected at a more profound level. He learned. He grew in understanding.

The film of Kennedy's life that is shown in the new library includes an outstanding example of this ability to enlarge his perceptions. It is about radioactive fallout, the by-product of nuclear weapons testing that was being carried out intensively by both the United States and the Soviet Union in those years.

The voice of Jerome B. Wiesner of MIT, President Kennedy's special assistant for science, describes a moment when scientists explained to Kennedy how the fallout spread in the air and rain. It was a rainy day, and the president asked whether radioactivity was right there — in that rain. Yes, he was told, it was. He stood silent for minutes, looking out the window of the White House at the rain.

The general assumption then was that nuclear testing in the atmosphere had to go on — that militarily, politically, diplomatically it was too hard to stop. But Kennedy changed the political premise, as he had himself been changed, been reached by new facts. A test ban treaty was negotiated with the Soviet Union. It and other steps toward

detente were finding a remarkable political response from Americans in the president's last days.

Race is another example. In the library film, there is a bit of the television address that Kennedy gave on June 11, 1963, responding to events in Alabama. "We are confronted with what is primarily a moral question," he said. "If an American, because he is black, is denied the ordinary decencies of life, he said, 'then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place?'"

What the film does not show is how John Kennedy came to that moral view: slowly, moving from detachment toward passion as the reality of racial injustice gripped his brother Robert, the attorney general, and then him. Nor does the film show what was true of the June 11, 1963, speech, and revealing: that the president spoke in part extemporaneously.

But it is wrong to remember Kennedy only in such solemn moments. For his sense of humor was an important part of the ability to make us hope. He was a president who could laugh at himself: who was human, who could be reached. President Carter, in the opening of the library, was faithful to Kennedy as well as politically deft when he recalled the president's wit at Sen. Kennedy's expense.

And John Kennedy understood the importance of poetry. There was his voice at the dedication ceremony quoting James Joyce's description of the Atlantic as "a bowl of bitter tears." His son John read so appropriately the poem of Stephen Spender about those "who were at their hearts the fire's center."

Today people tend to be cynical

Soviet Gambit: Target Europe

By C.L. Sulzberger

SPENTSAIS, Greece — Ever since World War II, Moscow has adhered to a basic four-point military strategy despite its changing leaders. These are: (1) — obtain at least strategic parity with the United States; (2) — largely by arms sales, extend increasing influence in the Third World; (3) — build a blue water fleet able to operate globally; (4) — split any transatlantic alliance between North America and West Europe.

Such has been cardinal policy under Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev. It will undoubtedly remain so under Brezhnev's successors. And, already for the first three points innumerable, it has worked magnificently.

The Soviet Union is now ahead of the United States in strategic power, despite its lagging economy. Following serious defeats in Indonesia and Egypt, it has regained the lead among developing Third World nations, while using them to peddle outmoded arms.

Naval Superiority

And, thanks to the vision of Adm. Gorskov, who inherited Stalin's almost nonexistent fleet, the Russians can today boast a larger navy than the United States.

Where Moscow has still failed is in splitting the Atlantic Alliance even though embarrassing cracks start to show. When the pact was first mooted, Stalin warned prospective European members against joining. But in all except conventional ground forces he was then so weak and the United States was so strong that his warnings were ignored.

Another serious attempt to divide NATO members was later attempted by Khrushchev. He told me (Sept. 5, 1961) that he was certain "if war breaks out it will be a thermonuclear war." Then possessing primarily a tactical atomic force incapable of drastically harming North America, he assured me: "Britain, France and Italy would refuse to join the United States in a war for fear of their own absolute destruction. Figuratively speaking, they are hostages to us and a guarantee against war."

Fruits of War

Testing his "hostage" theory, he ventured the Cuban missile gamble next year to threaten the United States. It failed. The United States didn't back down; the NATO allies remained staunch. However, French President de Gaulle subsequently decided that France, while remaining loyal to the Atlantic treaty, would quit its integrated military organization, leaving France free to determine its obligations in regions outside the NATO area.

Moscow, coveting the fruits of war without war (despite military bluffs) has avoided direct confrontations except within its own empire (East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, etc.). It has seemed to be directly involved in actual combat in Korea, then in Indochina battlefields. The principal target of its military efforts has been the United States. Moscow lost its ally but China has demonstrated more paper elephant than any power. The Western powers, including the United States, have lagged in the arms race continuing under a detente's camouflage, fat-dripping West concentrated consumer goods while allowing military and civilian technology to falter. One result has been a rise in Greece in Soviet prestige above Soviet armed potential.

The United States has shifted from its previous strategy of pinning for a conceivable two-front conflict for a "one-and-a-half-front" conflict. This implies shifting troops from Asia to Europe, with untold political repercussions to a right the balance. Washington suggested making neutron weapons available to its allies. Brezhnev tied them out of accepting.

Since then, President Carter's prestige has sunk lower abroad than his peers wonder if he believes was elected to run his country or run for a second term. The chief carries seems as small as his voice soft.

Moscow knows that "hostage" speaking up can't act vigorously long as the Soviet Union has no whelming missiles and bombs aimed down their throats. This is implied by Brezhnev's letters to NATO leaders last year telling them to spurn the neutron bomb. It oozed the intended meaning of current warnings to NATO leaders not to deploy modern missiles their soil for protective rebuttal.

Once a hostage, always a hostage unless the security force of a nation led state, nation or alliance warns potential aggressors away. The Mafia won't be put out of business by policeman's bullets or shooters.

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Memory and Desire

By Anthony Lewis

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Today people tend to be cynical

about government, in this and other countries. It is hard to believe the mood of hope existed in the Kennedy years, or that it could happen again. A student at a high school not far from the new library I visited to some memories and he said: "Yes, but we make no difference now? Whatever we do, will it matter?"

It is not 1960 now, as President Carter rightly reminded the first audience. Life is more complicated. Things are less subject to America or even Western control. There are problems without solutions, or at least solutions.

There was also a fair warning the benediction by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. at the funeral in Washington. "Teach us," he said, "the difference between memory and nostalgia."

But if that extraordinary day at the wind-swept point by the Boston Harbor has meaning, it is that it can be a politics of hope. Some come to the Kennedy Library to weep for that brief moment in the past — the thousand days that seemed, as Sen. Kennedy said, "evening gone." More, I think, seek a confirmation of hope.

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Travel Industry

1980: Age of the Bargain Basement in the Sky

Dawn of Cheaper Tickets in Europe's Main Routes

By John Bishop

LONDON (IHT) — Within the next two years, the pattern of fares within Europe could be beyond recognition, offering passengers the opportunity to travel at a price that has not been seen since the dawn of the jet age. The European Commission has announced a deregulation bill which could be ready by the end of this year, and just a few weeks before the opening of the new season.

3 Points

Once on the statute books, it will mean that carriers that do not bring in more competitive fares could face stiff financial penalties and eventually end up in the European Court.

There are three key points among the proposals in the commission's memorandum on air transport services:

- Restrictive bilateral agreements should be scrapped.
- Community airlines should be given unrestricted entry into new markets.

- New commission powers should be introduced to penalize members failing to comply with the legislation.

President Carter has already pushed through a similar piece of legislation in the United States, where the future of the International Air Transport Association is being challenged.

This international club of scheduled service airlines, which has long protected its members from fare-cutting by its members, was challenged by Irish tourism minister, Padraig Faulkner, to "level with the public" when it met recently in Dublin.

Mr. Faulkner said that, on one hand, the public was being told that air fares were too high, that airlines were overprotected and that travelers were being deprived of low-cost travel.

Huge Losses

Conversely, it was common knowledge that the majority of scheduled carriers were suffering huge losses on many routes — particularly on the North Atlantic — because of excessive competition and low fares.

The Irish minister's view that this is "baffling and not conducive to a growth of confidence in the air transport industry" is one that many outside observers share.



Sir Freddie Laker opening his Skytrain service Sept. 26, 1977.

Laker's Dream: A Worldwide Skytrain

LONDON (IHT) — At the center of the current air fares controversy is Sir Freddie Laker, the man who brought transatlantic fares to their lowest levels with the originally much scoffed at New York to London Skytrain. Now that he has confounded his critics by proving that Skytrain can work on the North Atlantic route, Sir Freddie plans to extend Skytrain to Europe by 1981.

His application for departure rights for European Skytrains goes to the British Civil Aviation Authority tomorrow. The hearing is expected to last between a week and 10 days.

Sir Freddie, who in the end usually gets his way, has made no secret of his intention to take the British authority to the European Court if it rejects his application, charging that under the Treaty of Rome, the airways within the Common Market are covered by a "freedom to operate" clause. He is expected to face strong opposition if and when he makes similar applications to European civil aviation boards. Sir Freddie is applying for permission to fly to a staggering 37 cities inside the Common Market at rock-bottom fares. A fleet of ten A-300 airbuses and five DC-10s are on order, for delivery in November 1980.

He also wants a worldwide Skytrain service, which would have a dramatic effect on scheduled airline rates throughout the world.

The application is for flights out of London's Gatwick Airport, Manchester and Glasgow to the various Common Market countries.

Destinations include Dublin, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Milan, Bonn, Frankfurt, Berlin, Lisbon, Madrid, Ibiza, Las Palmas, Athens, Nice, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Cologne, Faro, Tenerife, Corfu, Rhodes, Heraklion, Vienna, and Luxembourg.

In addition to flying to these points from Britain, Sir Freddie wants to start low-fare services between them. The application calls for a comprehensive network between Gatwick Airport in London and Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover, Cologne/Bonn, Stuttgart, Vienna, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Maastricht, Athens, Rome, Milan, Turin, Oslo, Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona, Zurich and Geneva, which would be Skytrain's basic operating points in Europe.

Sir Freddie is also on record as a possible buyer of nationalized British Airways shares when the Conservative government puts part of the stock on the market.

"He must be reasonably confident," says one of Sir Freddie's aides when questioned about the European Skytrain application. "Otherwise, he would not have taken this trouble."

War From Coast to Coast Over Air Fares in the U.S.

By Fred Wehrer

NEW YORK (IHT) — Nowhere else in the world are whopping discounts as available to air travelers as in the United States. Passengers on prime domestic routes are regularly getting 50-percent discounts under a number of plans — and in some cases they are flying for a pocketful of change.

This bargain basement in the sky began almost two years ago when the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board announced that it would relinquish control of fare structures and route distribution to the carriers as part of President Carter's deregulation of the airline industry.

The effect has been a bitter price war on numerous fronts, involving almost every major U.S. carrier.

Bonanza

For the traveler, it's a bonanza. Among the attractive offers are \$99 seats from coast to coast, New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco and vice versa.

New York to Miami is going for just \$62 and on one promotion deal, Reno to Las Vegas round trip for just one greenback.

"We call them the small potato fares," said Lou Garcia from Braniff, which introduced the Reno giveaway. "Airlines are bringing in special introductory rates to corner a market, or dropping their prices to 'do battle' with the competition every day now."

The fare fight is in full swing and it's gloves off. When National and Western airlines recently offered a \$263 round trip fare between Los Angeles and Miami, Delta stepped in to match it.

Now Delta has brought in a one-way fare of \$132. "That means for a dollar more, you can fly when you want — as long as it's night coach — without any restrictions on advance booking and length of stay," a Delta spokesman said.

American Airlines, which introduced the supersaver fare two years back, offers New York-Dallas for \$146 (\$143 on night coach). The carrier claims to have the most comprehensive range of discount fares in the United States.

One rather startling development is that the steady rise in fuel costs that is pushing up air fares everywhere is being offset by the persistence of low fares.

ence of airlines in reducing their fares.

"It's a cleft stick," said Ted Lopatkiwicz, spokesman for the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington. "To maintain their markets, the airlines must squeeze their prices down on routes where they have competition. Yet their overheads are going up and the cost of fuel is astronomically high. They lose money when they bring fares down, and some could find themselves in financial difficulty. But they can't afford to stay out of the price war if they're going to survive," he explained.

"The airline industry is a very accurate barometer of the American economy. Generally, it leads the country into a recession and is the first to feel the ill effects. Then it changes its role and becomes the last to pull out of a bad spell. Normally when we hit lean times, the first thing to go in the airline industry is the discount fares," Mr. Lopatkiwicz said. "But this time it's not happening. Even though all the signs are that fares must go up for airlines to stay in business, nobody can afford to jump off the merry-go-round. Their business is putting people on planes and if they stopped the low fares now, they all realize they would lose a massive part of their market."

That segment is the millions of Americans who would not normally fly, but have been attracted by fares they can suddenly afford. "They would simply go back to using cars and trains," Mr. Lopatkiwicz added.

Dollar Drop

When the Carter administration decided to deregulate the airline industry, the extent of the dollar downward spiral and general inflation was not foreseen. "Our aim was to give as much freedom as possible to the carriers to set their own fares," the CAB spokesman said.

But looking beyond the supersavers and the "supreme savers" and the wealth of other offbeat offers, the truth is that normal coach fares have not gone down, and at the end of this month, prices are scheduled to go up another 5 percent.

As some industry spokesmen think, the cheap fare circus will fold when some of the cost-cutters are forced into mergers or squeezed out of business.

Mr. Lopatkiwicz said: "There have been some ridiculous rules in the past. Why have a carrier taking big jets into small towns when a commuter airline can probably do it with little planes and make a profit instead of a loss. Some routes will undoubtedly decline or die out altogether, but it is right that airlines should stand or fall on their efficiency and their assessment of the market and their business mindedness."

In any event, Congress has ruled that no town shall be without an air service over the next 10 years. The cuts will come in 1990.

But the race is on. Airline profits have declined considerably since deregulation began to take effect. Using 1973 as a base of 100, fares declined in constant dollars to 95 in December 1977, and in June this year to a low-low of 82.

Fuel's Toll

Last year's actual drop was 1.7 percent, but in real terms that represented 8.5 percent, taking inflation into account.

Fuel took its toll. The airlines in the United States paid \$670 million in additional fuel costs purely as the oil prices rose. Without this increase in fuel, industry profits might have been \$385 million down on the previous year. Current projections are for a 30-percent drop.

Last year there was a 13.5 percent return on investment in the industry and operating proceeds were \$1.4 billion. Yet with the market still buoyant and the profits in decline, the airlines are torn both ways. They should increase their fares and they should cut them.

Braniff's answer is to cut New York-Miami prices even more. On aircraft traveling to South America, seats are available for just \$55 one way. United, Eastern, TWA and all the rest are in the battle too. "We simply match or beat our competitors' fares where we have the need to utilize equipment more," said a United Airlines spokesman. "Where we don't, we charge regular coach prices."

Desire

here were not a world fuel shortage, the arguments would be to balance. But with airlines yapping schedules to conform and anxiously studying equipment that might help to operate more economically, the question of European air in the 80s takes on an air of reality.

Unreality

before Sir Freddie made his European Skytrain, British Airlines had lodged its application with the CAA for a network of off-peak services on 23 cities in 13 countries at 40 percent cheaper than non-peak fares. Through the Department of Trade, British Airways has applied to the CAA for permission to offer off-peak prices on its own routes.

far, this has not been forthcoming, although an ever increasing number of influential European decision-makers are swinging in favor and giving us cause for hope," says the airline's managing director Alastair Pugh. "We would apply on the basis of which would normally be based on a once daily frequency, one low-fare class would be offered."

e no-strings nature of our fare, which is effectively a booking length of stay, similarly restricting requirements would offer straightforward opportunities which could be used to meet both present and future needs. Mr. Pugh is hearing before the Civil Aviation Authority in Britain begins on Oct. 1.

ASTA Holds 49th Parley

PARIS (IHT) — The 49th annual parley of the European Travel Agents' Association (ASTA) is under way in Munich this week, with 6,500 delegates from 120 countries attending the conference at the Olympiahalle.

Speakers include the Bavarian Minister of State, Franz Josef Strauss, and Klaus Kasper, the former U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

ASTA congress is also held- seminars focusing on aspects of marketing, management, and automation. There is a trade show, the largest of its kind, featuring exhibits of new travel products from around the world.

'Life on a Crocodile Isle' — the Shipwreck Is Included

NEW YORK (IHT) — It's not everyone's idea of a vacation. And what's more at \$400 for five days, or \$5,000 for three weeks, it's not exactly cheap. But being dumped on a coral island without food and water, looking for flowers in the Amazon or spending 19 days like Alley Oop with the tribesmen of New Guinea appeals to some.

In the United States, a dozen companies currently specialize in such unlikely "adventure tours." They are competing with each other to see who offers the most bizarre holiday.

Top prize currently goes to Butterfield and Robinson, a Toronto-based outfit offering a shipwreck tour. It's designed to appeal to frustrated Robinson Crusoes who secretly wonder if they can stay alive marooned on a coral isle. For the pleasure of scavenging for shellfish and sea snails, while keeping an eye out for sharks, eels and stingrays on a nearby barren isle in the Bahamas, the vacationer pays about \$80 a day.

"Our customers love it," asserted Heather Milnes, 27, who went on the first tour and plans to join others. "You had to watch for scorpions and there wasn't much shade, but it was a real test of endurance. We plan to have a lot more tours."

Cycling

The company also sells cycling tours from Vienna to Paris that last six weeks and cost \$2,300. For that, you get a brand new 10-speed Puch bicycle thrown in to bring home with you.

The shipwreck vacations are being modified at an extra cost of \$4 a day to include fresh bread delivered daily to the island. But customers will still be allowed to bring only a change of clothes, rainwear, a sleeping bag, swimsuit, flashlight, pocket knife, plastic sheet, a bucket and some matches. Nothing more.

Questers Tours and Travel in New York specializes in natural history tours, particularly concerning birds and flowers, and carries 1,000 passengers a year to the world's most exotic spots.

President Michael Parkin says: "It works out at about \$100 a day plus the air fare, and our trips are not without danger."

"We forbid anyone taking our Amazon trip, for instance, to wander off alone. They must always be accompanied by one of our guides armed with a

machete and some knowledge of the country. It's easy to get lost. There's the danger of malaria, of snakes and insects, and you could even get bitten by a cayman. But that's where the fun lies."

Prehistoric Life

The 17-day Amazon trip — in search of flowers — costs over \$2,000. But Questers also goes to New Zealand for the Milford track, the Falkland Islands and Europe.

The best-known trekker companies are Lindblad Travel and Thomas Cook. In 1980, the latter will offer a rare glimpse of prehistoric life as it happens, in the form of a three-week tour of New Guinea.

The highlight is a 19-day stay in mud huts as guests of the Aborigines, who have yet to catch up with modern life.

"You eat roots and insects with them, and share their lifestyle totally," said Cook's senior vice president for worldwide travel, Ari Drbal. He has tried it himself "and it's better than sitting at a desk in New York."

Bravery

That tour costs between \$4,000 and \$5,000. But there are less expensive — and probably more strenuous — vacations to be had in the Himalayas or in Alaska from Cooks.

Lindblad is already involved in special interest tours to suit the harvest. But now it has formed special expeditions incorporated to find even more extraordinary things to do for a break from the office.

First offering is two weeks in Tanzania's Serengeti Wildlife Reservation, spending seven days of that sitting still in one particular lodge.

That might not sound like too much fun, except that keen animal watchers will observe from sometimes just a few feet range the annual migration. "Yes, it takes a real animal fan to do this trip," admitted Lindblad's Pamela Fingleton, who is compiling the new program with Sven Liodblad. "But then they will happily pay the \$1,600 we ask." Single rooms in the lodge put \$250 on the price.

Good Travel Tours in Oakland, California specializes in trips to the South Pacific, and billets its customers with the local people for between two and three weeks.



"People are hungry for experience today."

Further down in Albany, California, there's Mountain Travel. "We like to think we're the biggest mountaineering tour operators in the world," said the company's vice president Dick McGowan.

"We conduct about 150 trips around the world each year, and we never accept more than 15 people in a group. We grade our trips from the simplest which anyone can do, to those only acceptable for experts."

"This year we're tackling Mount Aconcagua in Argentina, South America's highest peak. It stands to reason that some of our older customers can't come along on that one. Those who do will have to prove their experience to us first."

The cost of the four-week tour is \$1,500 plus the air fare, which from San Francisco is about \$750. Meals are provided, except in the cities, in all Mountain Travel's tours. Clients are provided with ropes, tents, and all other equipment, but must bring their own sleeping bags and back packs. There is always a doctor along on each tour.

"Tackling Kilimanjaro, Mount McKinley and some of the other famous peaks is not all we do," Mr. McGowan said. "For older people up to their 60s and even 70s, we have a number of walking tours. For instance, there are 16 hiking trips in the United Kingdom alone."

"They're a long-standing favorite of the older customers." But essentially the byword is adventure — the more the better. It's a shrinking world," said Mr. Drbal of Cooks, who has just returned from an exploratory trip to mainland China to plan new trips.

"Adventure travel is the tourism of the future. People are getting away from the idea of simply soaking up sun — and loss of food and drink — for two or three weeks."

"They are becoming more active. They want to experience something. As long as there's an element of danger attached, it's a challenge. And we all love a challenge."

F.W.



Greece Trying to Stave Off Ravages of Unrestrained Tourism

By Linda Bernier

ATHENS (IHT) — It's the sign, "Funeral Home," that really gets to him. Well, actually, it's only one of the effects of tourism that disturbs him — the signs in English, French and German right in the heart of Athens, the discotheques and nude bathing on islands where prudery and morality are long-standing traditions, the destruction of the environment.

"Tourism is an important branch of our national economy and no one can deny that we like tourism in Greece," says Anastassios Peponis, a Socialist deputy in the Greek parliament. "But we shouldn't be obliged to abandon our national character and physiognomy to make things more comfortable for tourists."

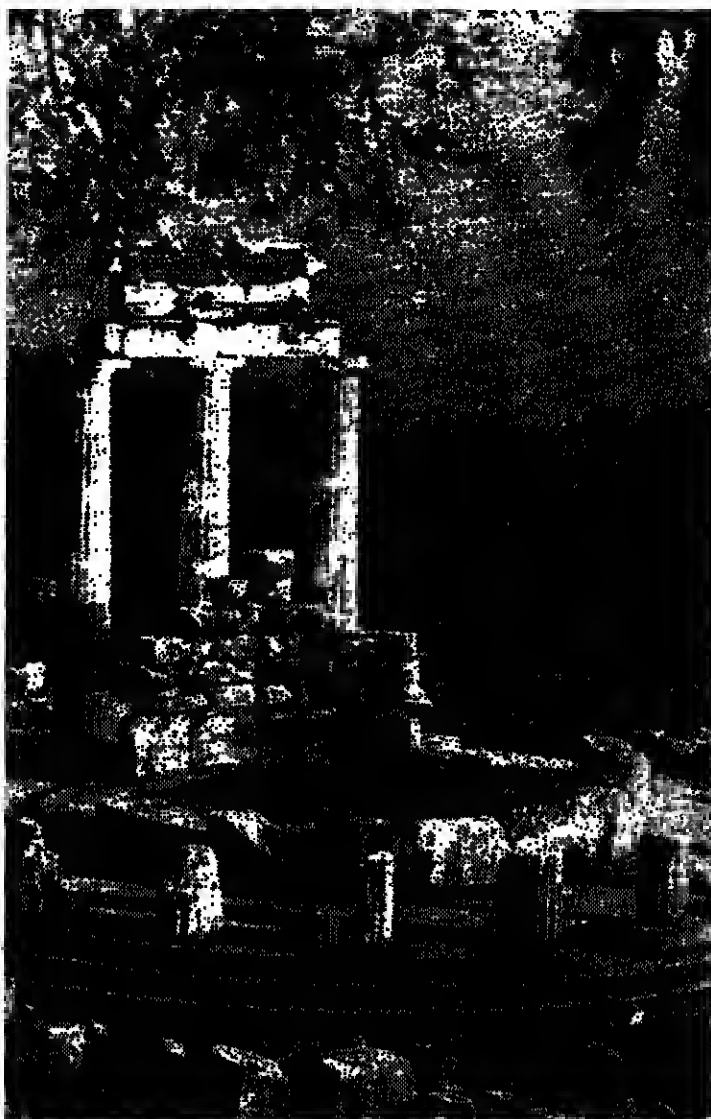
Tourism is big business in Greece. Last year more than 5 million tourists visited this country of 9.2 million. They spent about \$1.3 billion, a 35 percent increase over the previous year. This year, with expenditures reaching the \$997 million mark through August, tourism topped the revenues brought in by merchant marine by \$7 million, making it Greece's biggest earner of foreign exchange.

At the end of 1979, the number of foreign visitors is expected to reach 6 million — a six-fold increase since 1968 — and by 1981-1982, the number of tourists is expected to reach 8 million. When that happens, the Greek National Tourist Organization (NTOG) is planning to put a break on tourism.

According to Mr. P. Lambrias, the secretary-general of the NTOG, the Greek tourist authorities are planning to develop a policy of "parallel protection of Greece's natural and cultural environment. This way we hope to obtain long-term constant increase of tourism with a simultaneous qualitative improvement."

NTOG projects include increasing the hotel capacity to 240,000 beds and 150,000 beds in private houses; and the camping capacity to 50,000 persons; improving roads and port facilities; constructing airports, developing winter tourism and converting traditional settlements near historic castles and churches into attractive tourist lodgings.

This is being done to maintain



The temple at Delphi

Greece's natural and cultural inheritance, to secure more foreign exchange and, as Mr. Lambrias said: "Not to convert tourism into a mass enterprise — something that's not always successful."

What has drawn such an influx of tourists to Greece is its sun and sea, diverse geography, historical and cultural attractions, relatively low prices and traditional hospitality. But, according to Mr. Peponis and others concerned with the effects of

tourism, official policy has so far been ineffective, given the influx of tourists who are destroying many of the attractions they come to enjoy.

Plaka

"Look at the Plaka," said Mr. Peponis, referring to the old quaint city of Athens once filled with authentic Greek restaurants and cafes, artists' galleries and artisans' shops. "It used to be something special, something Greek. Now it is a bad

imitation of something between London's Soho and Piccadilly Circus with neon lights and foreign signs, people yelling at the foreigners to come into their shops. During the summer, Greeks can't bear to go there," he said, adding that he is encouraged that the government is studying ways of saving the area.

But the government is doing nothing about the fact that Greek vacationers often cannot find hotel rooms in Greece during the tourist season or are often refused seating in restaurants eager to get the tour group business, he said bitterly.

Many Greeks, fed up with this situation, are buying small villas in the country.

"The way of life on some of the islands is changing because of tourism," Mr. Peponis said in disgust.

"There are discotheques and restaurants with continental food and music, fashionable boutiques. Many foreigners are buying land or islands to develop as tourist resorts without any respect for the environment. Mykonos is an environmental catastrophe."

He blames these developments not so much on the native Greeks who live in tourist areas, nor on the tourists themselves, but on "business people trying to give tourists a way of life that is not Greek, a way they think will be comfortable."

According to Mr. Peponis, a more comprehensive tourist policy providing for environmental protection is necessary. Certain countries, such as Italy and Yugoslavia, have developed more rational tourist policies which respect the indigenous culture, Mr. Peponis believes.

Land Sales

He is especially concerned about the increasing number of foreigners, particularly from the U.S. and West Germany, who are buying up pieces of Greece, particularly along the borders which, by law, should be reserved for Greek ownership. By establishing co-ownership — on paper — with Greek citizens, foreign investors are often able to circumvent the law, he noted.

"The Germans occupied us during the war. Now they are occupying us again — as tourists," says Constantine Tsiloglou, the economic editor of the Athens newspaper, *Kathimerini*. He quickly added that while he has nothing against German tourists, their economic strength and different culture are

bringing unwanted changes to Greece.

"Greek civilization is used to foreign occupation and is still evolving," he said. But such an influx is preventing us from adapting to modern society at our own pace. Even the traditional Greek hospitality is changing. It's becoming more materialistic, Mr. Tsiloglou noted, "hospitality for a profit."

Tourism has economic disadvantages as well.

Because tourists are often used to

paying higher prices, the prices of many local goods and services are going up. This raises the cost of living for Greeks in general, he said, recalling the remark of one artisan: "I used to charge only 100 drachmas for this plate, but because of tourists I get 120 drachmas."

Full Employment

Although Greece is enjoying a full-employment economy, Mr. Tsiloglou said, much employment is seasonal, with young people

working only three to four months during the tourist period. On many islands, fishermen stop fishing to work on yachts and in resorts, and many other sectors experience a decline in production during the tourist season, he said, noting that about 100,000 persons are involved in the tourist industry throughout the year.

As for foreign exchange, there is often a greater number of tourists than currency brought in, he said, pointing out that for a time last year the number of tourists in-

creased by 28 percent with an increase of only 20 percent in foreign currency.

"All in all, tourism is an economic benefit — a great aid to Greece's deficit-ridden balance of payments. But," said Mr. Tsiloglou, "we need a better organization to receive so many tourists."

Added Mr. Peponis: "The Greek people have always been ready to fight and die for their country. They don't love it during everyday life and the establishment doesn't set a good example."

Spain — Terrorism and Tourists

By Harry Debelius

MADRID (IHT) — Travelers in Spain on Columbus Day weekend were undoubtedly relieved to hear that police had just captured the Basque separatist gang suspected in last summer's fatal bomb attacks on Madrid airport and two main railroad stations. But there were fewer foreign travelers here than there might have been.

The secessionist ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) aimed its guns and bombs at tourist objectives only briefly this year, but the results were lasting. The Madrid passenger terminal blast, a succession of explosions at Spain's most popular Mediterranean resorts, and attacks on cars with French license plates in the Basque country were enough to make people think twice about vacationing in Spain.

Statistically, the year started off promisingly enough, with monthly arrivals running generally higher than in 1978. But, by the time it had reached the high season, a distinct downturn was noticeable. Figures for the final months are expected to reflect a continuation of the decline.

Last Minute

The Monthly Tourist News Bulletin published by the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism discussed the situation in its latest issue: "A considerable drop has been noted in the number of travelers entering by train and automobile, principally at the frontier points of the Basque

country and La Junquera (northeastern Spain).

"These are people who plan their vacations at the last minute, and in this case they decided to travel to other countries, as can be seen from the fact that there were hardly any cancellations of trips organized by tour operators."

Effect of Fires

An official of the Secretariat of State for Tourism focused on political violence in the following comment: "It's hard to evaluate the effect of terrorism on tourism. Undoubtedly, tourism is linked to the idea of tranquility, calm, peace. At the same time, however, I don't think it would be an exaggeration to say that terrorism, regrettably, has become a household word, something which we Europeans have to learn to live with. Some have had the experience earlier — Britain, Germany, France — others will have it later than us. It's not specifically a Spanish problem."

But the tourist slump is real, and another government official, Javier Bas Pascual, recently analyzed it this way: "The drop in the number of foreign visitors to Spain in July, the first month to show a descent in the statistics for this summer, may be due to a combination of circumstances which have been accumulating throughout this season."

"Among these circumstances are the rise in hotel and apartment prices, the revaluation of the peseta in international markets, and, of

course, the tragic problems which affected our coasts during the early days of the season and which have been widely reported in the international press."

Such "tragic problems" are not all created by political extremists. A disastrous fire, which gutted the Corona de Aragon Hotel in Saragossa in July and claimed more than 70 lives, also hurt Spain's tourist image. So did the Costa Brava forest fire in August, in which 21 died.

Little can be done to palliate the effects of such misfortunes on the tourist business. As an official of the tourist secretariat remarked: "In spite of all the advances of technology — and they were incorporated in the Hotel Corona de Aragon — hotels built in industrialized countries just as they do in developing ones."

Apartments

Labor disputes can also have a negative effect, particularly those in the transport and hotel business. The same official observed: "Strikes interfere with social peace, and clearly affect the image which a country has abroad. It is not surprising, therefore, that two of the Spanish tourist zones most affected by strikes earlier this year, the Costa del Sol and Las Palmas (Canary Islands) are undergoing a significant crisis in the rate of occupancy."

In some places, especially on the Costa del Sol, hoteliers felt the

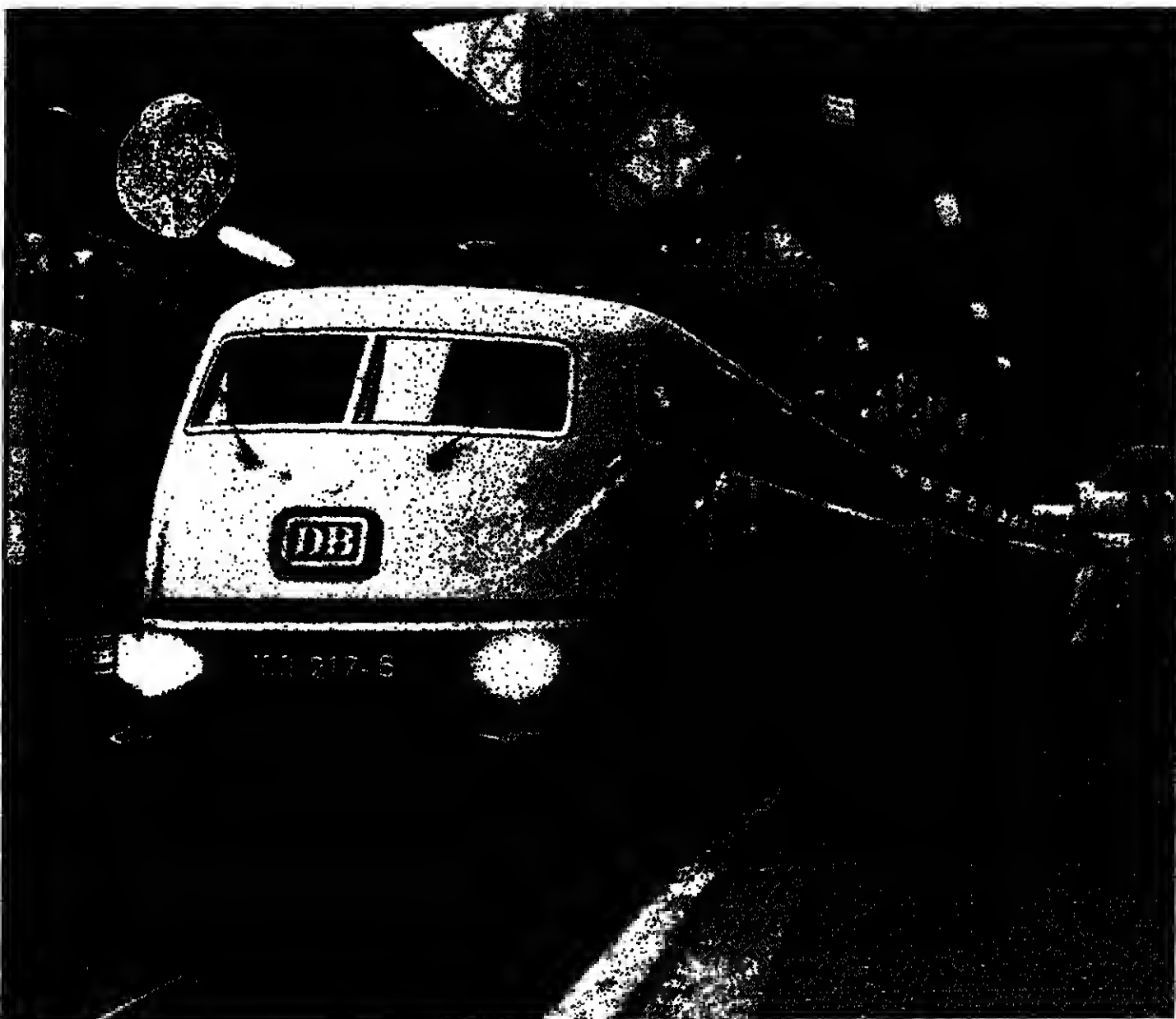
slump more than they might have been expected to, on the basis of tourist arrival figures.

The reason, explained a long-time resident of the southern seacoast town of Turremolinos, is that high hotel prices apparently influence more visitors to seek accommodation in apartments. Generally speaking, the hotels hardest hit were the four- and five-star category. Businessmen entering the market in this country are conservative but most of them are moderately optimistic about the future. Personal figures for August, traditionally the biggest month of the year in tourism, have not entirely squashed that optimism, even though the showed that fewer visitors entered Spain in that month than in August last year.

There are two good reasons for that moderate optimism. The first is that while the number of visitors in July and August diminished considerably compared with last year, the overall decrease for the first eight months of this year did not amount to 2 percent. There were about 28.2 million visitors from January through August this year compared with 28.6 million in the corresponding period of last year.

The other reason is that there were fewer tourists, they said, who spent more. During the first seven months of this year, according to the latest available figures, tourism brought in nearly \$3.4 billion in foreign currency, or 25 percent more than during the same seven months in 1978.

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The 'New Americans In Paris' — Japanese

PARIS (IHT) — The Japanese are becoming so visible in Paris that some people call them "the Americans."

The big hotels and elegant shopping districts, where they are for high-priced bargains such as Guiltin handbags and Pierre lin suits, signs and salesgirls come them in their native tongue. In the winter, groups of ski at Chamonix; in the summer they flock to the Cote d'Azur.

With the rise of the yen and the rising prosperity at home, the Japanese are coming to Europe in great numbers, and France is their main destination.

Ten years ago the Japanese came to Hawaii and Southeast Asia for their vacations," says H. Iida, director of the Japanese Tourist Bureau (JTB) in Paris. "Now Europe has become very popular. Japanese tourists boom in Europe developed two or three years because of cheaper airfares and enable tour prices."

Last year 320,000 Japanese tourists visited France, according to JTB figures. This year 350,000 are expected, Mr. Iida said.

Welcome Boost

Although there are still more tourists to France from other European countries, the United States, Canada, the freespending habit of the Japanese make them a boost to the French tourist industry.

Like their American predecessors, many Japanese visitors are settling in France today. The Japanese consulate in Paris estimates that there are 10,000 here now — students, businessmen, government officials and artists.

The influx of visitors from Japan is predictably stimulating Japanese business in France. There are Japanese department stores in Paris, such as Takashimaya, Mitsukoshi and Daimaru, and Japanese hotels such as the Nikko Hotel, along with the Concorde-Lafayette and the Sheraton, are some of the most frequented by Japanese tourists.

There is a Japanese golf course in France, a Japanese school. There are Japanese food stores, restaurants, agents and newspapers.

Along with the Japanese women who buy elegant outfits from Parisian couturiers are not all of the upper classes. Many are office workers who find high-priced outfits two and three times cheaper than in Tokyo.

Good Wages

Wages are good in Japan, explains the JTB's Mr. Iida, and the Japanese bonus system, which companies offer employees five to 10 months a year extra pay or expense-paid trips, it is all difficult for middle-class



Japanese to save up for European vacations and indulge in buying spree that are considered outrageously expensive by most Western middle-class standards.

"Life in Tokyo is much more expensive than in Paris," said an official at the Japanese Consulate in Paris, noting that hotels there cost a minimum of \$50 a night and restaurants and nightlife can also be much costlier than in Paris.

A nine-day trip to Europe from Japan, including air fare, accommodation and tours costs about \$1,500, about \$2,600 for 14 days, which is not at all expensive for the average Japanese working person, he said, noting that most Japanese travel in groups and spend an average of 10-15 days visiting several European cities.

Because of company incentive programs, many of the tourist groups are made up of single businessmen, but more and more couples are beginning to travel now and young singles usually stay away from tour groups, preferring to travel alone or with a few friends. Children are almost never brought along on foreign travel, Mr. Iida said.

Special services have developed to facilitate travel — signs written in Japanese in the large hotels and stores, hotel staff and salespersons who speak Japanese, and an association of more than 50 Japanese-speaking tour guides.

In May, legislation was passed in Japan to allocate an additional \$100,000 for the coming year to the Japanese National Tourist Organization (JNTO) to expand its information and assistance services for the more than 3 1/2 million Japanese overseas travelers. The JNTO has 16 offices abroad.

But the Japanese are not without their difficulties in foreign travel.

Food Problems

"Many have problems with foreign food and try to find Japanese restaurants to eat in. Others who want to try local dishes have difficulty finding restaurants willing to cater for groups of 25 or 30 tourists," said Mr. Iida.

As other tourists, language presents a problem and many find it difficult to use the metro and the buses. And, he said, "they don't have such a good impression of the French. They often find them unfriendly, even rude and arrogant."

"The Japanese have a tradition of respect for foreigners. The French have a different tradition. They think the suo revolves around France and make no effort to understand or help the foreign visitor," said a Japanese who lives in Paris.

"Their image of us — because we can't speak French — is that we smile and laugh a lot. But the French are very pragmatic," he said. "Since we pay easily, we're well liked."

—L.B.

Hotel Chains — a la Difference

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (IHT) — There's a French hotel on the seafloor of Bahia, and another in Cairo. You stay in a French hotel on the edge of the desert in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, or in downtown Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

French hotels have traditionally been in three categories, designed for the Paris hotel of the same name — which have more than guests and outrageous

There are the hundreds of country hotels beloved by tourists. These are on charm if low upon plumb.

Unofficial Clubs

There were hotels such as the Aletti in Algiers and the Hotel de la Paix in Saigon which doubled as clubs for expatriates.

The first two categories still exist, the third is being replaced by a kind of French overseas hotel.

There are now more than 100 French hotels strung across the globe. The architecture may be different, but the French intend to make that difference still counts.

The difference has little to do with the known as grand style. "A dining room with one's own waiter," was the way millionaires like Nabar Gulbenkian used to do the advantage of staying at

the new overseas hotels, the difference is cuisine. The Meridien chain, for example, gives its seminars on how to combine French and local cuisine. The lay-out is also different, a combination of cleverly lit modern restaurants and boutiques.

The new French-American hotels are not yet making as much profit as the established U.S. or the British hotel knights,

but they are No.2 in terms of presence around the world. When it comes to numbers of countries and investment audacity, the French are right on the heels of their U.S. competitors.

Novotel, France's largest hotel chain, has added 51 hotels in 23 countries to its national chain of 80 hotels. In the United States, it has bought the Hotel de France in Minneapolis from American Franco-philie hotelier Morris Levy.

Saturation

Mr. Levy had already introduced something of a French touch by installing his own boulangerie in the hotel. The French have bought him out and will use the Frenchified Minneapolis Hotel as a model for 10 new hotels to be built in the United States over the next six years at a cost of \$150 million.

Says Novotel co-president Paul Dubrulle: "The French market became saturated. We had no choice but to look abroad."

"We tried Switzerland first. That didn't work because of the rising Swiss franc. Next we went to Belgium, the U.K. and West Germany."

"Britain is looking good while West Germany, where we have six hotels and four under construction, is going to be a three-hotels-a-year market."

Novotel branched farther afield. Before tackling the United States, it built hotels across Poland, Bulgaria, Africa. It has put seven in Brazil, plans 20 in Mexico and intends jumping on the Chinese hotel wagon.

Henri Maréscot, the head of Air France's Meridien chain, is particularly proud of the chain's hotels in Cairo and Rio de Janeiro. His conception of the French hotel overseas: "The image of an international chain, local touches and plenty of French taste."

Meridien accentuates the local color in purely tourist hotels, but goes more French in hotels used by businessmen.

It is planning to double the size of its chain over the next three years. The aim is to increase the current 30 Meridien sites now in 27 countries to 50.

Fifty hotels would give Meridien about 16,000 rooms compared to the 22,000 rooms of the 80 Hilton hotels.

The Meridien chain's turnover this year will ougde 1 billion francs, 37 percent more than last year. Worldwide occupancy is stated to be 71 percent.

The latest hotels have been opened in Tokyo, Abu Dhabi, Port Gentil (Gabon), Kigali and Bujumbura.

List Grows

As with the other French chains, the list of Meridien about to open is impressive: Athens, Houston, Kuwait, Brazzaville, Al Khobar, Warsaw, Baghdad, Douala, Abidjan, Gyneni, Aleppo, Latakia, Palmyre, Casablanca, Dar es Salam, Sofia. Projects include hotels in New York, Boston, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Buenos Aires, Djibouti.

Construction costs of most Meridien are covered by local capital. A system also used by Novotel. It is based on that of the Hilton chain.

Like Mr. Dubrulle, many French hoteliers say they admire the Hyatt chain's way of folding a modern hotel around a large patio. The French are filling this central space with more than just seats. They are adding several restaurants ranging sometimes from the traditional grand restaurant to what is known as Le Cafe Francaise, a mock turn-of-the-century brasserie with bentwood chairs, marble topped tables and waiters in aprons. They add boutiques and French-tourist offices.

Staff uniforms in many hotels have been redesigned by French couturiers, and French china, perfumes and soaps put into the more expensive bedrooms. There are bigger rooms, beds and pillows for Americans. The French hoteliers have also sworn to turn down the beds of their clientele.

Italy in 1600s: Love, Sex and Fake Antiques

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — In the 1600s, most Europeans were afraid to travel abroad for fear harm would come to their souls. Protestants were warned against traveling in lands where they might be snared by Jesuits, Catholics dissuaded from entering the heretical countries that refused to recognize the Church of Rome. With no travelers on the move, there were few hotels and fewer guides in the Europe of Louis XIV.

When the Wars of Religion ended around 1700, however, the great merchants of London and Stockholm decided it was now safe for their progeny to travel to the continent, to see a few sights and acquire the refinements conducive to a properly distinguished life at home. Their children needed, Bude prodding to set off for the dens of iniquity known as Paris and Rome. The modern European travel industry was born.

The first thing preoccupying the young traveler was how to get away from the tutor who had accompanied him from home. One young man had a special governor to see that the tips of his hair were cut on the second day of every new moon.

A Rome merchant made a fortune by advising the young tourists on the purchase of beautiful but phony antiques. According to the Cambridge historian J.H. Plumb, the merchant's success was based on his highly developed dramatic powers: "He wept at parting with an object on which he was making several 1000 percent profit." The

merchant also used the finest nicotine staining to give his sculptures "an age worthy of the price that he charged."

Advice was also available in travel books. The first one, "The Gentleman's Pocket Companion for Traveling into Foreign Parts," was printed at this time. It had tables for currency conversion, and sample dialogues in Italian, French and Spanish.

Guide Books

The "Gentleman's Companion" had no listing for airports, but it did give careful attention to "chair-ports." The most popular route into Italy, over Mount Cenis, involved taking a coach to pieces and carrying the intrepid traveler in a chair over the mountain's most forlorn and icy slopes.

The passes were in the condition Hannibal left them after struggling over them with his elephants centuries before. On one crossing, Professor Plumb writes, Horace Walpole had his favorite lap dog seized from under his nose by a wolf.

This danger was preferable to the problems faced on the water route into Italy, however. The Rhone was known for its boat-splintering rapids. Any ship the lucky traveler might board for Genoa had a good chance of being seized by Barbary pirates who raided the Mediterranean. Rich Christians fetched a good ransom, Professor Plumb remarks.

Among the most important "refinements" of travel, according to Professor Plumb, was love and sex. Worldly wise par-



ents expected their young to lose their hearts in Italy.

Samuel Johnson wrote: "If a young man is wild, and must run after women and bad company, it is better this should be done abroad, as, on his return, he can break off such connections and begin at home a new man."

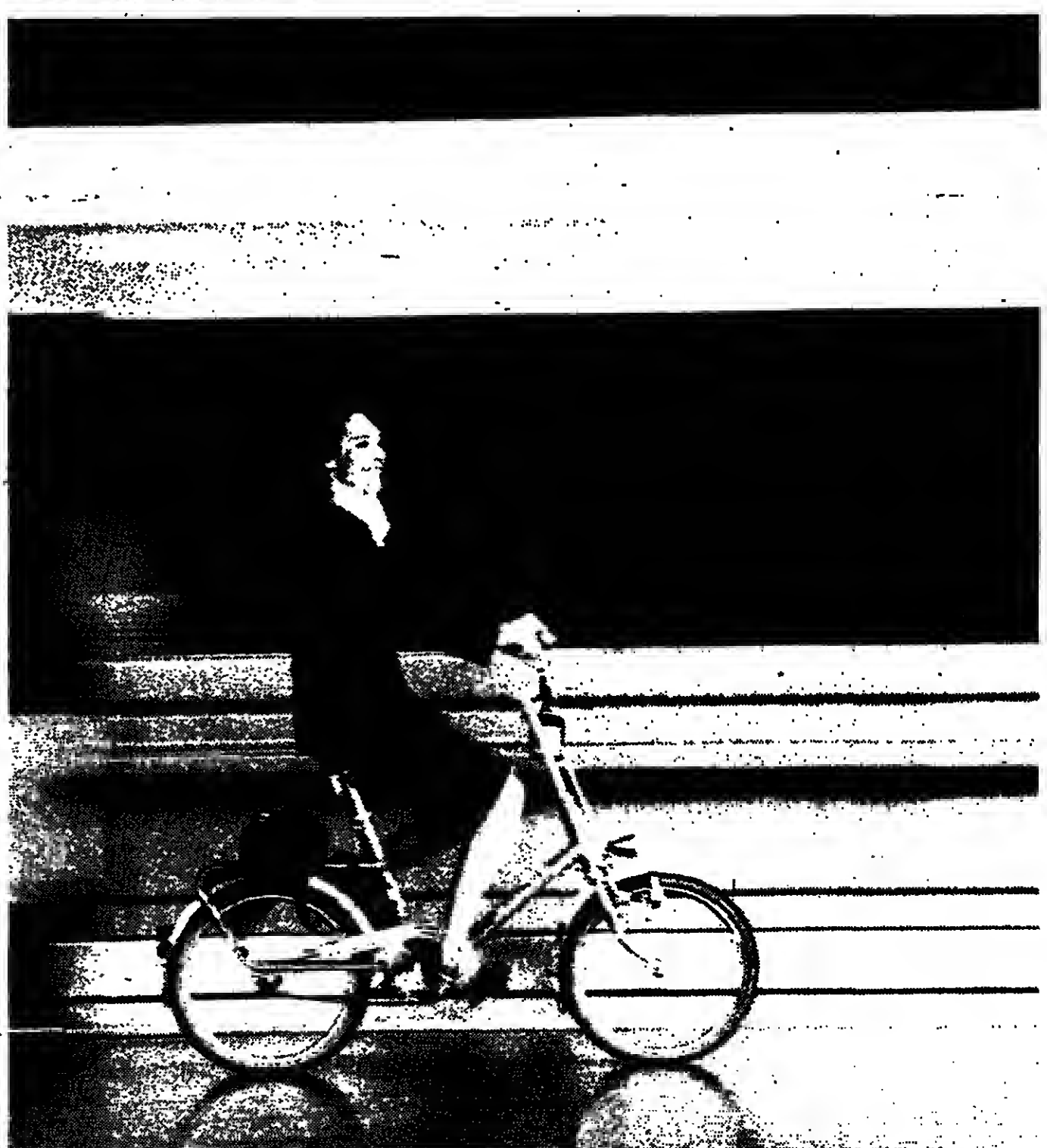
Such glamour proved irresistible to relatives and neighbors at home. Although the middle class could not afford the four years and huge sums spent on some of the grand-

er trips, they were bent on making the journey all the same. Extensive advertising for Nice, San Remo and the Riviera established what later became Europe's most popular playgrounds.

Those who could not even afford these resorts discovered still another way to go. The poet William Wordsworth seems to have been the first to try it out in 1790. Wordsworth, then an undergraduate, went to Europe on foot, with his belongings strapped to a pack on his back.

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A Cheap Vacation for Europeans — Visiting the U.S.

By Linda Bernier

PARIS (IHT) — "The United States is something of a myth. It's a country that influences us a lot. Everything that's new — in science, art, culture — comes from there. This makes it a very interesting country to visit," says 30-year-old Elisabeth Levy, exuberantly recounting her trip to the United States this summer.

Mrs. Levy is one of the estimated 315,000 French people who will have visited the United States this year. Like many foreign visitors to the United States, she plans to go back. "There's so much to see and do. It's so easy to travel there. And so cheap," she says excitedly.

Since the special travel programs and widespread publicity campaigns of the American Bicentennial attracted many foreign visitors in 1976, there has been a boom in European travel to the United States. Even more Europeans are expected in the next few years, according to Leonor Frey, of the American Travel Service (ATS), a government agency that promotes foreign travel to the United States.

Steady Rise

The number of French tourists visiting the United States has increased by 21 percent since last year, with the number of European

tourists steadily rising from about 1.5 million in 1976 to almost 2 million last year. The greatest number of European tourists come from Britain, followed by West Germany and France, according to ATS figures. The top 10 countries from which visitors come to the United States are Japan, Britain, West Germany, Venezuela, France, Australia, Italy, the Netherlands, the Bahamas and Switzerland.

Why the sudden boom in foreign travel to the United States? A major reason, according to Mrs. Frey, is that America has become affordable, even cheap, because of inexpensive air fares and the declining dollar.

At the height of the summer tourist season, airfares from Europe go as low as \$330 round trip. There are special 40 percent-off "Visit America" air fares for foreigners as well as cheap travel by bus. With lower gasoline prices, travel by car is also relatively inexpensive, Mrs. Frey said. "For many Europeans, spending a month's vacation in the United States is cheaper than a holiday in Europe."

America's wide-open spaces, its relatively uncrowded beaches, national parks and tourist facilities, numerous hotels and restaurants are also appealing, she added. "There is the myth, the stereotype of American culture to discover.

The 'Cowboys and Indians' of the West, the *Gone With the Wind* atmosphere of the South are exotic for foreigners."

Lost Relatives

Mrs. Levy was not disappointed with her month-long journey through America. She and her husband, a salesman in Paris, took a low-cost charter to New York where, like many Europeans, they had long-lost relatives to visit. From there, they flew to Seattle, then to Los Angeles where they rented a car and explored the California coast from San Diego to San Francisco, detouring to visit the Grand Canyon in Arizona, Las Vegas and the Yosemite National Park.

"French visitors who take package tours to India or Mexico often prefer to go it alone in the United States, traveling in couples or with a group of friends," Mrs. Frey noted. First-time visitors usually start with the East Coast — New York City, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Niagara Falls — but the real attraction is California and the West. They usually stay for about a month and cover about seven states, she said.

"Everything is so efficient and well organized — renting a car, finding a hotel or a good place to eat. You can do it immediately on

the spot," said Mrs. Levy, adding that while most Americans don't speak foreign languages — even those working in hotels and tourist sights — they are very patient and helpful with foreigners.

The travel industry in the United States "is just now waking up and beginning to capitalize on the influx of foreign visitors," Mrs. Frey said. "For a long time, the United States was isolated, not used to foreign tourists. But now local agents are putting together package trips featuring cheaper car rentals and hotel accommodations."

Shopping

Some airlines are beginning to offer special low-cost weekend trips from Europe to New York, she added, noting that as the dollar declines, shopping is becoming an increasing attraction for tourists.

"People are saying that New York will become the shopping haven London used to be. Many come to buy everything from sheets and towels to electrical appliances and electronic equipment," said Mrs. Frey.

"New York is the place," said Mrs. Levy, who noticed that clothes, cosmetics and electronic equipment are much cheaper than in Europe.

The art market in New York was one of the reasons Parisian painter Robert Abrami took a trip to the United States this summer. "That's where most new things in art are happening nowadays," he said.

Many tourists are eager to take a glimpse of the United States from a professional point of view, noted Mrs. Frey. "What surprised me," adds Mrs. Levy, "was the comfort and cleanliness. It's very democratic. You can get what is considered very high quality accommodation in Europe — air conditioning and TV in each room — for very reasonable prices. And you can play tennis or go to a beautiful beach without paying."

Natural Beauty

"There is also so much space and natural beauty. It's not like the Cote d'Azur, which has become so crowded," he said.

The size of the country as well as

the language problem presents the biggest difficulties for foreign visitors to the United States, said Mrs. Frey, noting that many Europeans go to cover too much during their stay without realizing how far apart things are from each other.

"They also have to get used to the idea that American cities, unlike those in Europe, are gateways, not principle points of interest to visit. What is there to see in Albuquerque?" she asked.

"What the United States offers tourists compared to other widely visited countries, said Mrs. Frey, is a multi-attraction vacation — not only resort facilities, but historical and cultural points of interest, wildlife and camping, shopping and the American way of life — something Europeans are confronted with 24 hours a day — in their dress, food, music, movies, news and professional life.

"And for the U.S.," she added, "this influx of tourists is a great source of income for the balance of payments, as well as an important way to improve its image to foreigners."

Finding Profits in the Slump

By Fred Wehner

NEW YORK (IHT) — They used to call tourism the goodwill industry. It was a happy-go-lucky business built around a marzipan world of song, dance, and exotic food. A world of pleasure. It was fun.

Travel agents were peddling dreams, and the takers were Americans, but fewer Americans are buying dreams today. They're too expensive.

Every fluctuation in the international money market affects the travel industry. Now that the once mighty dollar is on a downward spiral, and inflation in Europe is accelerating, Americans can hardly afford to travel abroad today, especially to Europe.

Tourism, now the world's biggest money maker, is being commanded by hard-nosed businessmen and tough corporations.

When they meet in Munich this month, the American Society of Travel Agents will be searching for ways to make the current situation pay. For those in the business of taking Americans out of their country, the situation is precarious.

But for service industries catering to foreign tourists, it's boom time. "Are there still profits to be made despite the slump?" "Yes," says Harvey Olson, the 71-year-old founder of America's oldest tour operating company.

"No," says Bob Iverson, formerly a TWA manager and now head of Travelers International, a Swiss-backed American company based in New York.

Together, the two send about 100,000 tourists a year to Europe on package tours.

Mr. Olson argues that tourism is cyclical — irrespective of the world monetary situation.

"I have charted the travel industry for 50 years and next year looks good," he adds. "It is the right time for an increase in American travel abroad."

Mr. Iverson believes the answer is to provide second rate hotels and drop the package tour prices. "Americans are traveling poor," he reasons.

Big Bucks

Whatever the case, one thing is certain: next year will be an exciting year in tourism.

A huge influx of European visitors is expected, spelling big bucks for the States.

"We're predicting conservatively, between 30 and 40 percent increases in tourist numbers from most European countries," said Leonard Gashel of the United States Travel Service in Washington. "We're facing the most phenomenal turnaround in world travel. The country will reap great benefits."

Mr. Gashel was speaking during his last few days with the U.S. Travel Service. Along with 50 of his colleagues at headquarters, he has been fired on an economy drive. Only a skeleton staff remains to service the agency.

This is a result of President Carter's decision to curb officialdom two years ago. Many of the cut-backs were supposed to be made in embassies around the world, and the first people to be axed were the USTS staffs," Mr. Gashel said. "They were all f---ed."

The cuts then reached Washington.

Fewer Americans are buying dreams today.

They're too expensive.

And now, just when America needs to be promoted as a tourist attraction, there's nobody to do it.

The USTS estimates that tourist earnings this year will be \$8.8 billion — nearly nine times what they were when the agency was conceived in 1961. The U.S. taxman made \$1.3 billion this year from visitors' spending, and U.S. carriers, another \$1.3 billion.

Simple Thinking

The Carter administration's thinking is simple. Don't invest public money in promotion. Leave it to the airlines and hotel corporations. They will bring foreigners into America.

"It doesn't work that way," Mr. Gashel pointed out. "They all have a product to sell and they naturally aim for the biggest and easiest market to sell to. It's called America."

The result is that Americans are lured from one part of their country to another. Tour companies manage to bring them out of the United States in spite of the bad dollar.

"They are doing the opposite to what is required," Mr. Gashel said. Maintaining the flow of dollars out of the country without sustaining an inflow of foreign spenders.

Along with thousands of retail and wholesale travel men attending the Munich congress, Bob Iverson will be looking for ways to bring down his operation and anticipate market trends accurately.

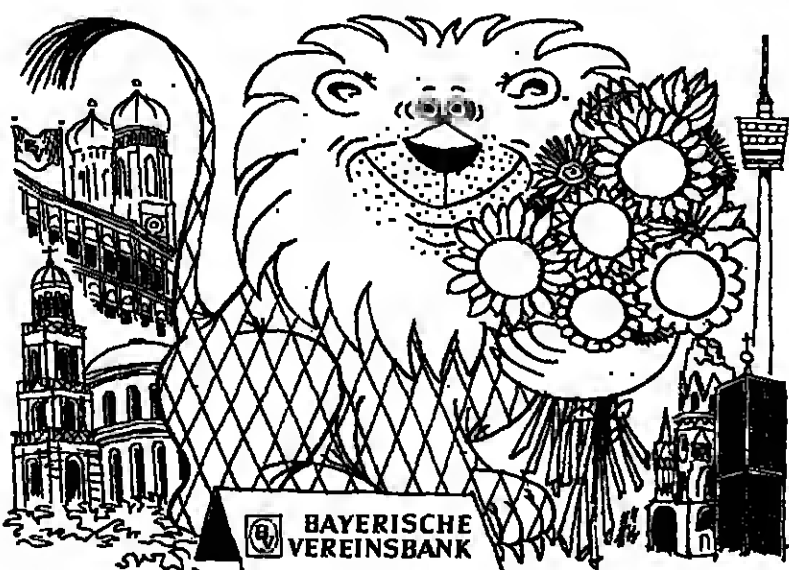
"It's easy to predict that the dollar will stay down against other currencies," he said. "It's easy to forecast that cheaper vacations will sell to Americans more easily. But it's also easy to overreact, to misjudge the degree of quality to drop so you can bring the price down. Americans are still choosy people. They've been pampered for decades and they still expect the best."

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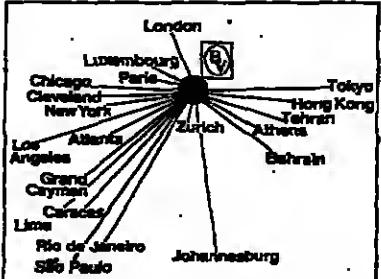


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Jets, Passengers Need Airports

By Jeffrey Robinson

NICE (IHT) — Start with this premise: Airports as an entity can very well exist without airplanes and without passengers, but

airplanes and passengers cannot exist in the same way without airports. If you accept that then you will see the importance that the International Civil Airports Association (ICAA) puts on their own role

in the transportation industry today.

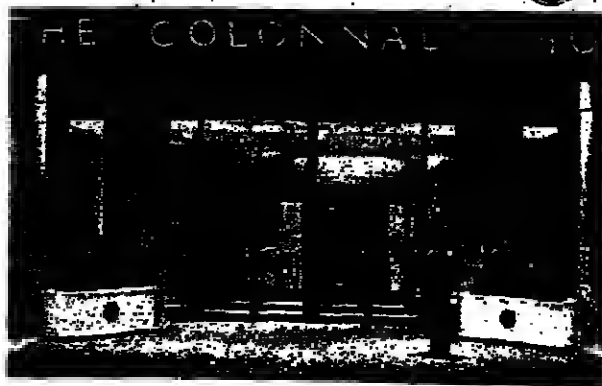
Meeting here two weeks ago, nearly 500 airport authorities who are responsible for about 300 airports throughout the world, attended the association's 19th annual congress. More than 40 nations were represented.

"The important thing to note," explained Graham Hill, ICAA's secretary general, "is that airports make up a very important part of the transportation team when you're dealing with air travel. There are five members of the team — the airlines, the governments, air traffic authorities, freight shippers, and airports — but without airports none of the others could possibly function."

The theme of last week's Congress was airport design and construction. One of the basic areas of agreement seemed to be that the day of the "super airport" has come and gone. No more Dallas-Fort Worth size airports. The reasons for that may be complex, but one — and not the least important — is that super airports are today nearly prohibitive in cost.

Clifton Moore, director of airports for the City of Los Angeles, chaired one of the sessions dealing with airside modifications and extensions. Building a Dallas-Fort Worth-like complex represents an enormous land investment and with that come environmental constraints, he said.

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Ferry Fleets Plying the English Channel Fire First Broadsides

By John Bishop

ONDON (IHT) — The first shots in what is certain to be a price war between English and French ferry operators were fired this month.

Britain Facing Loss Of 'Best Buy' Edge

ONDON (IHT) — Britain earned more from tourism last year than from North Sea oil — a staggering £3.8 billion, representing 18 percent of all the nation's exports.

The breakthrough that made Britain the star performer in the international tourism league was the result of a combination of the worldwide publicity generated by the 1977 Silver Jubilee celebrations and a weak pound, and partly the subsidies that began to accrue from sound investment in promotion made by the British Tourist Authority.

Now the bubble seems to have burst in the face of crow seabacks it could rob Britain of its reputation as Europe's bargain basement, despite the fact that 12.6 million overseas visitors came to Britain last year, there was a marked slowdown in the rate of tourism growth.

Many of the favorable trends which had contributed to tourism's success in Jubilee year had begun to melt. Britain lost its competitive edge last year. The pound was weaker; inflation — although reduced, was greater than in many competing countries, and prices — especially in London — had increased.

VAT

Britain's reputation suffered drastically last winter, when labor disputes aggravated by bad weather nothing to enhance the country's appeal as a tourist destination. Stories about gasoline shortages throughout the country in the winter, coupled with a doubling of value added tax to 15 percent, and yet more allegations that prices in London hotels had soared to astronomical heights, have acted as a rather brake on tourism.

Figures for the six-month period the end of June showed that after a bad start, the number of visitors had crept back to 1978 levels and spending by incoming tourists and business travelers was up by 10 percent.

The chairman of the British Tourist Authority, Sir Henry Markham, sounded a warning for the tourism industry when he announced these figures in London.

"We are just about keeping pace with last year's rate of visitor traffic not improving upon it — and visitor expenditure is not matching the current rate of inflation," he said.

Air France Is Entering Bargain Travel Market

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (IHT) — After years of disdaining cut-rate air packages, Air France is now endorsing taper fares on scheduled flights, a French position in the world of fares is half-way between that of Sir Freddie "Skytrain" Baker and the more conservative airlines that oppose fare cuts.

Air France has changed its attitude considerably on cheaper fares, and has been able to prove that cuts in fares, coupled with money-saving measures elsewhere, have not impeded the airline's recovery. Three years ago it was losing some 500 million francs. Today it shows a profit of 200 million francs a year. "We are prepared to fight for prices close to his," says Air France executive.

"Everyone Fare"

The French have come up with a formula "A fare for everyone," the trans-Atlantic route, 11 different tickets are available. The cost of a round trip between the U.S. and Paris starts at \$398 for the Air France "Vacances" fare and goes to \$344 for the Concorde's 3 1/2-hour crossing.

In between is the bewildering variety of youth, weekend, Apex, dwecker and business-class fares the latter designed for businessmen who pay the old going rate but who are now treated to near first-class service — free drinks, carones, slippers, sleeping masks.

Air France is against standby. It is that Sir Freddie has been able to operate as he has done because he has a 10-percent fringe of special tickets and does not have to maintain year-round worldwide service. The bigger he gets, the more problems he will have," comments Air France's President, Gilbert Perot. Air France introduced half-price

British Rail, is to sever ties with Townsend Thoresen, the privately owned ferry company, and cease operating the ticket interchange agreement which the two companies have had for years on the Dover-Calais route.

Sealink plans to retain its partnership with the continental ferry operators and strengthen its sister company, Seaspeed Hovercraft, in a bid to benefit from the increased popularity of hovercraft travel, which is quicker if not more comfortable than the traditional ferries.

Townsend Thoresen responded quickly and aggressively to the Sealink announcement with a claim that it would remain the leader in marketing and pricing and that it had been intending itself to sever the relationship.

The independent operator says that it is convinced that there should be open choice of carriers on the cross channel routes and that it will soon be introducing new promotional fares of its own.

Normandy Ferries is also in favor of an open-choice policy, although it says it will not be drawn into a "hit-for-hit" price war.

One thing is clear. The price war has just begun. What the reaction of Sealink's continental ferry partners will be is anyone's guess.

The chances are that they will continue to offer joint marketing and operating policies along with Sealink, although it is possible that they might feel that a brighter future lies in their getting closer to Townsend Thoresen.

As far as passengers are concerned, good deals in cross channel travel will be plentiful in months ahead.

The routes are booming at the moment, a recent report predicted that passenger traffic could increase

by between 50 and 75 percent by the end of this century. Sea traffic has already increased beyond estimates made for last year, and by 1990 passengers using cross channel ferries, hovercraft and jettifoots could top 24 million.

The report, produced by the East Sussex County Council, predicts that as demand grows, there may be an opportunity to reduce costs and increase throughput, which will lead in turn to an increase in the number of passengers carried.

A major uncertainty is the cost of fuel. A price war in the face of soaring operating costs could be a prescription for disaster as far as the operators are concerned.

Gloomy Future

The Ramsgate-based hovercraft operator, Hoverlloyd, is already up for sale, although the company's Swedish owners, Boströms, say that this is because of a decision to concentrate on freight business and the Swedish government's policy of restricting overseas investment rather than because of financial problems or forecasts of overcapacity on cross channel routes.

However, the announcement of the sale followed a statement by Townsend Thoresen chief Keith Wickenden that high operating

costs indicate a gloomy future for hovercraft operators.

If the East Sussex County Council's predictions of a huge upsurge in ferry traffic across the channel in the years ahead prove correct, the ports will have to spend millions of pounds to expand their passenger handling facilities.

Most ports could cope with more ships, but limits will soon be reached in some unless major passenger handling installations are built. And land for this is not available.

Hovercraft and jettifoots require considerably less than other ships. But they are much more expensive to operate.

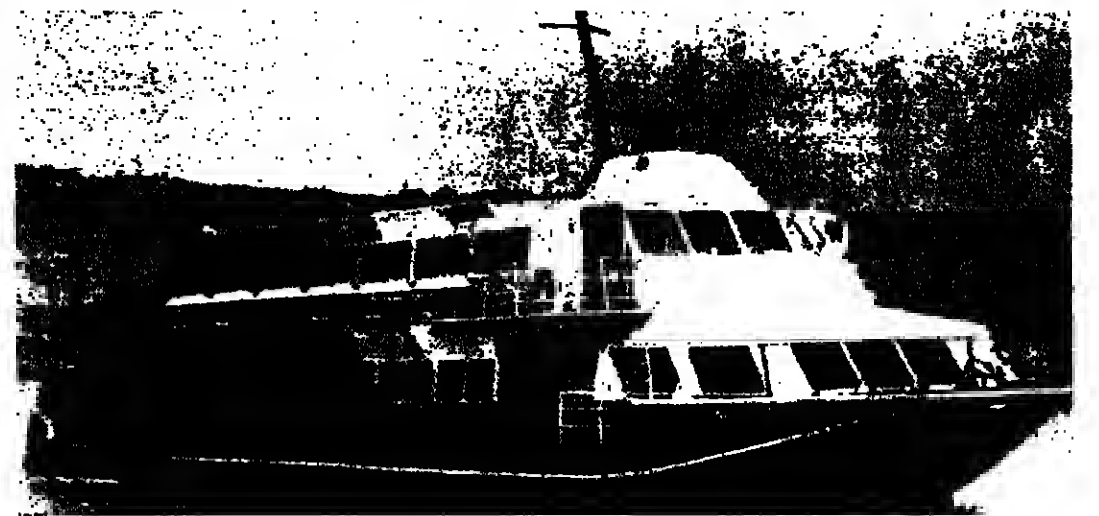
Although the number of sea travelers continues to increase steadily, the proportion of passengers without cars is in decline.

In 1962, 68 percent traveled without cars. By 1977, the figure had dropped to 47 percent.

It is expected that this trend will continue and that by 1990, more than 60 percent of passengers will be traveling with cars or in buses.

These predictions have been substantiated by this summer's experience at Dover, where bus traffic has broken all records. Well over a quarter of a million buses a year are now crossing the channel.

Business on the channel is buoyant enough to persuade Ole Lau-



ritzen, founder of the Danish car ferry company Olau line, to launch a new operation between Ramsgate and Dunkirk in May. He claims that he can make a go of it.

As well as starting a price war on the surface, British Rail and French Railways have also been studying the idea of resurrecting the channel tunnel, possibly financed by the EEC.

BR and SNCF are developing a

new proposal and the British government has appointed Sir Alec Cairncross — who headed the advisory group on the previous proposal, which was cancelled in 1973 — to advise on this one.

Meanwhile, European Ferries — Townsend Thoresen's parent company — has been studying the possibility of developing a dinghies which could lift up to 60 passengers at a time between the major European capitals and London.

European ferries is putting up £2 million towards the cost of developing the airship, which would fly at 100 miles per hour. The airship would have a bar, restaurant and duty free shop.

According to Mr. Wickenden, the dinghies service could cut the single fare between Paris and London to about £20 less than half the current air fare and about the same as the cost of traveling by ferry and rail.

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Jazz

Moers Commune Learns To Live With Contracts

By Michael Zwerin

MOERS, West Germany, Oct. 22 (IHT) — "When American jazz musicians look at you, all you see in their eyes is dollar signs," said Burkhard Hennen, staring out the window at the collective's goats grazing in the garden.

The five-member commune he helped found in this prosperous bedroom satellite of Düsseldorf 11 years ago has grown into a rather prosperous operation called Moers Music. Somehow the fun is gone.

"I'm beginning to love contracts, you know," he said. For a man with Hennen's politics, loving contracts has negative implications. He smiled off with a smile that mixed nostalgia with irony. "Remember the golden '60s."

The collective opened a pub called Die Rohre (The Tube), which was soon packed every night with a young audience that came from as

far as Cologne to hear progressive rock by people such as the now-famous synthesizer group Kraftwerk, and free-jazz musicians like read-man Anthony Braxton.

Braxton was living in Paris in the early '70s. His career was not thriving. Hennen decided to try and book a tour for him. He called around Europe. No luck. Too avant garde, they said.

Jazz Festival

In 1972 Moers Music inaugurated a yearly avant-garde jazz festival. Braxton wanted it in 1974 and they decided to press 500 records for promotional purposes from a tape of the performance. They never discussed business, no contract was signed, they just pressed the records and sent them out and soon people began to ask where they could buy them. There had been no conscious decision to go into the record business, it just worked out that way. (Now there are 20 albums in the catalog with 21 more on tape.)

But once you get into the record business it is necessary to organize tours for your artists, or their records won't sell. A publishing arm follows. You have to send information to the press. As the scope grew, the operation became necessary, and it was soon evident that, from the collective's point of view, most U.S. jazz musicians were counterrevolutionary.

Hennen recalls: "In the '60s if you asked a jazz musician to play for a demonstration at a university they were happy to do it. There was never talk about money. Now all most of them care about is their careers, about how much money to ask for their next gig."

He searches carefully for his words: "American musicians tell you they're not interested in politics, that all they care about is music. It's not possible for me to think like that. I cannot consider jazz as just lovely music. Jazz music is not lovely if it is really creative. It should reflect the political circumstances that surround us at the moment."

European Attitude

This is a peculiarly European attitude. Except for The New Thing with the Black Power movement in the '60s, jazz has never been tied closely to politics in the United States, whereas the European left



Anthony Braxton: \$3,000 trio.

tends to regard the music as a bastion of revolutionary expression. And why should a black musician who has been exploited on one level or another most of his working life suddenly be expected to believe they say they are not like the others?

"It may be unreasonable of us to expect to relate in other musicians like we relate to Braxton," says Hennen: "and I don't want to imply that all our experiences have been bad. We've received a lot of positive energy from musicians too, Leo Smith and Roscoe Mitchell for example. But we've also been cheated, musicians have broken their word, stolen from us, we've even been threatened with physical violence. I don't like it when musicians put that New York pressure on me. I live in Europe. I don't want to deal with that, so we are withdrawing our operations slowly."

"One reason we wanted to make a club, a festival, records, publishing, tours, was to find out how this system functions. We have learned that. I don't think we can do it any better. We have come to the point where everything is programmed. We are all working 16 hours a day. This is not interesting to me. I want to recreate a situation in which I can make spontaneous decisions."

But there is still a great deal of pride as he recounts the knowledge they have gained from their corner of the entertainment industry. The art of the roadie, when to give the band a night off, how to promote records, how to squeeze the most out of the publishing rights, the art of setting the night price: "We've booked a four-week tour for Braxton's trio (starting) later this month — and there's no reason you can't print this — they're making an average of \$3,000 a night. The tour is sold out, we're thinking of extending it to 6 weeks."

Basically, all the other operations are subsidized by the pub, and when you make your money selling beer you're still only in the beer business, no matter what your politics.

Anthony Braxton trio, featuring Ray Anderson, trombone; Richard Teitelbaum, synthesizer; Warsaw, Oct. 28; Berlin Jazz Festival, Nov. 1; Copenhagen, Nov. 3; Belgium, Nov. 4-5; Schorndorf, West Germany, Nov. 7; Aachen, Nov. 8; Dortmund, Nov. 9; Cologne, Nov. 10; tour continues in Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy and France through Nov. 30.

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Fashion in London

New Modes Are on Street as Well as on Runways

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Oct. 22 (IHT) — There's fashion in London but it's mainly in the streets, on Bond Street as well as King's Road — rather than on the runways.

Just as the punk movement started here, the '60s revival, which has been all over the recent Paris and Milan collections, is right here too, on the Mods who ride their scooters 25 in a row every weekend in south coast resorts such as Brighton.

The mild Mods (who some say are replacing the aggressive punks) have revived the styles of the '60s: the minis and the shorts, the white socks, the slip-on shoes and the cropped trousers. But the London designers have paid little attention and have retreated into conservative, middle of the road, saleable styles. The exception is Zandra Rhodes, who does her own interpretation of the mini, mainly a limp jersey-cowled chemise.

There's also a total lack of coordination in the London fashion scene. Some designers showed well ahead of Paris, others showed between Paris and Milan, others

showed after Paris (which is suicidal). Still others did not show at all. Add to that a British fortnight at Neiman-Marcus in Dallas that fell right in the middle of the European fashion season.

Serious Decline

So it's not surprising that, according to Tony Porter, public relations man of London Fashion Week, British ready-to-wear exports seriously declined from 1976 to 1978.

Despite efforts from large, organized commercial groups, such as the Olympia Fair and the London Collection, London was as flat as yesterday's champagne. The ambience around the shows was provincial, if not parochial. And on the runway, one no longer saw dresses but frocks.

Jean Muir was her own lovely self, but she is becoming such a classic that one thinks of her as a British staple. She is also limited by her appeal to a group of women who are terribly sophisticated, terribly secure and take to her incoherent styles. Yet, she is still the bastion of British fashion and her little spidery dresses, some navy with white collars, uniforms, almost, and her new, short peplum coats and suits as well as her feather light sweaters are as pleasant as seeing an old friend again.

Zandra Rhodes, who has big shows now and then but always out of season, is back to trotting out her models in the basement of her shop on Grafton Street, an unlikely backdrop for her flamboyant styles. Her minis (which, her business partner announced in a no-nonsense voice, can be made any length one desires) did not really come across too well. But Zandra, who is now wearing red hair with pagoda-shaped eyebrows, had some pagoda-shaped sleeves to go with her more characteristic vintage dresses plus a few totally unexpected, circus-colored sweaters.

Tight Budget

Poor Bill Gibb was in a predicament. A talent whose brilliance is that of a butterfly, he has been put in a position where he now has to make good commercially. His financial backers have him doing all kinds of licensing (Austin Reed for men, shoes and bags for Rayne, raincoats for Stafford), which some fear might stifle his talent altogether.



Zandra Rhodes' mini on runway; street scene.

However, there is hope in his tie-up with Herschelle, an old, established business that is producing his dresses.

Owner and designer John Bernstein believes that he can make Gibb function under a tight budget and produce his look at commercial, competitive prices. "Our job is to get Bill's look at prices that most people can afford," he said. The price range is £120 to £200 retail — which is considerably less than what a custom-made dress by Gibb used to cost.

Bernstein admits that this collection, which has had good response, will eventually be enlarged and that Gibb will be able to express himself in a wider, more expensive way. "But I wouldn't go as far as the Bill Gibb couture," he said. "There's no need for it. I don't want to sell six of a one kind. That's not my scene at all."

More fashion news is coming from another and quite unexpected direction: Interior decorator David



Hicks' new women's collection.

Hicks said he was going to launch a new women's collection next fall, which, he said, "will be very feminine, very romantic."

Just back from Tokyo, where he designs for 26 companies, Hicks said: "Why not? After all, Givency is decorating hotels in Brussels. Cardin is into furniture." Fair enough. Hicks is already doing men's wear for a Nagoya department store and has put his name on belts, sheets, umbrellas, luggage, towels, costume jewelry and even bedroom slippers. By going into women's dresses, he will be doing what the fashion designers have been doing all along, but only the other way around.

Hicks is also coming out with his seventh book "Living With Design," which is "partly autobiographical," he said. "I think perhaps it also goes into more detail on how I work and how I do things."

Another distinguished British figure also in fashion is Lord Snowdon, who is doing photography for British and French Vogue. He, too, has a book on the way. To be published next month by Weidenfeld and Nicholson (who are also doing Hicks' book), it is called "Personal Views." "It's about the '50s," said Snowdon, who attended a 50-year retrospective of fashion photography by Cecil Beaton, who he added, "taught us all."

On the Arts Agenda

ON TOUR — "Opera" and "Passage," two musical-theater pieces by Luciano Berio, which are, having their first performances in France (and in French) through Oct. 24 at the Lyons Opera, will be performed Oct. 27, 28 and 29 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris. The double bill is staged by Lucie Boncompagni, with sets and costumes by Guy Aumont. Marcello Pirelli is the musical director and the vocal cast is headed by Cécile Allard, Georges Albertini, Sylvain, P. Sperry and Pierre-Yves Le Moigne. The two productions are also scheduled to be seen later at the Teatro Regio in Turin.



Lord Snowdon (left) and Cecil Beaton.

Opera

Donizetti's 'Fille' Surmounts Claptrap

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT) — There is a perfectly agreeable revival of Donizetti's "La Fille du Régiment" at the Salle Favart (the erstwhile Opera Comique) these days, if you can find it, buried as it is under a mountain of production claptrap.

The idea of reviving the composer's first French opera was a good one; the world premiere was in 1840 at the Opera Comique, and in it Donizetti showed a grasp of the comic style almost equal to his command of Italian opera buffa. Indeed, 1840 was a vintage year for Donizetti in Paris, with premieres of "Les Martyrs" and "La Favorite" at the Opera as well.

Although "The Daughter of the Regiment" has a libretto of operetta-like ingenuity — the orphaned vivandière of a Napoleonic regiment turns out to be a marquise's daughter, but frustrates her mother's marriage plans and weds her Viennese swain, who meanwhile has become a French officer — it somehow became a symbol of musical patriotism, with its "Salut à la France" finale. It was the first wartime production at the Opera Comique in 1914 (its last performance at the Comique was on Bastille Day in

1917), and Lily Pons and the New York Metropolitan used it to whip up some pro-French fervor in 1940. More recent productions have been reluctant to let the music carry the day. It has been a vehicle for Joan Sutherland and Luciano Pavarotti, which seems like a case of vocal overkill, and a few years ago the Vienna Volksoper made up for some small beer in the principal roles by casting Irmgard Seefried and the formidable Ljuba Welitsch in secondary roles.

Bastille Day Revival

Perhaps some of this history was in Jean-Louis Martin-Baron's mind when he decided to do this revival as a performance being given on Bastille Day, 1870, by Napoleon III for the amusement of his son. Pierre-Yves Leprince's set was an ornate chateau, with appropriate scenery (trees, clouds, etc.) descending from the flies. An actor gotten up like the emperor sat in a proscenium box with his family and came down to the stage to felicitate the performers.

As if that were not preposterous enough, the "emperor" received Bismarck's notorious "Ems dispatch" in his box and stood up and declared war on the spot. It was as if "L'Elisir d'Amore" had been made the pretext for an attack on quick medicine.

The disaster of 1870-71 was hardly more complete than the effect of all this historical lumber on Don-

izetti's fragile masterpiece. It caused an uproar at the first performance earlier this month (one spectator shouted "Bokassa"), and even at the fourth performance on Saturday it still set off a raucous reaction in the audience. A catastrophic ballet diversionism to an accompaniment of side drums did not help.

Yet, during all this nonsense, there was a neat, thoroughly idiomatic performance of "La Fille du Régiment" going on. As Marie Mady Mesple, the Paris house coloratura for the last couple of decades, is no longer quite convincing as a teen-age regimental mascot, and her silvery soprano has become a bit edgy and pinched on the top notes, but she delivered an expert, accurately sung performance in her first attempt at a role she should have been assigned years ago.

Charles Burles was Tonio, her sweet-voiced Viennese boyfriend, and while he resorted to a lot of head-voice for the top notes, he was an ingratiating tenor hero. Also Fondary, a young French bass-baritone who has been learning his lessons in the provinces, walked away with the vocal honors as the old sergeant, Sulpirio, singing and acting with stentorian vigor. Michele Le Bris was a formidable Marquise de Berkenfeld, the rest of the all-French cast acquitted itself as honorably as it could in the circumstances, and the veteran Paul Etubin conducted with smooth unobtrusiveness.

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LE CONGRES Porte Maillot, 80 Ave. de la Gde-Armée, 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice meats. See food. Air-conditioned.

LA CLOCHE D'OR 3 Rue Mazarin, 87.44.88. Closed Sunday. Business lunches. Parisian dinner. Supper until 4 a.m.

L'ELYSEUM 19, rue Bayard (8^e) 723.51.25 daily until 1 a.m. Lunches, dinners, suppers in the garden - summer, winter.

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LA ROTONDE DE LA MUEITE 12 Chausée de la Muette (16^e). 288.20.95 & 68.79. Hot and cold dishes, pastries, salads, seafood, choice grilled meats. Open daily.

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Global Recession Doubt

ANN, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ) — Economic growth in the major industrial nations will be markedly slower in 1980 than this year — a decline in the United States and a sharp drop in West Germany — but there will not be a worldwide recession, five leading West German economic institutes forecast in an annual report released today.

The institutes reported that the global slowdown primarily is due to oil-price increases this year. They expect that oil prices will not significantly rise in 1980 than this year.

Nevertheless, higher oil prices will reduce demand somewhat, and nations in all industrialized nations maintain their current restrictive policies, the report said.

The report forecast average growth in gross national product, or GNP, of 3.2 percent in 1980, down from 3.5 percent in 1979. The average inflation rate will remain at this year's level of 9 percent, the report said.

While world trade will expand, a real 4 percent following an average of 6.5 percent expected this year, the report said.

Western Europe, the institutes predicted real GNP growth of 2.5 percent, down from 3.2 percent in 1979, although one dissenting view forecast 1980 growth of 3.5 percent.

U.S. GNP will actually decline 0.5 percent next year, after a 1.5 percent this year, but the decline will be due solely to a poor harvest of soybeans, the report said. U.S. inflation is expected to slow to 10 percent from 12 percent this year.

Germany's GNP growth rate is expected to decline to 2.5 percent after a 4.5 percent this year, the report said. Contrary to official statistics for West German inflation, the institutes said, inflation peaked in 1979 and then fell. Actually, they said, the average German inflation rate will remain unchanged at 4.5 percent in 1980.

Japan's GNP growth will continue to 4 percent from 5.5 percent this year, and inflation will rise to 6 percent from 4 percent. The institutes added, improved competitiveness from the depreciation of the yen will increase exports, contributing to the relatively high growth.

Five institutes are Deutsche Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin; IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg; IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Munich; Institut für Weltwirtschaft (IWW), University, and Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (RWI), Essen.

The West German economy recovered buoyant and the moderate decline expected in 1980 is likely short-lived, according to the institutes.

Only IFW said that the light recession for West Germany in 1980 with growth of only 0.5 percent.

IFW expects domestic production to actually decline next year while the other institutes see output maintained at the 6-percent growth rate anticipated for 1979. IFW also sees a real decline in building activity next year resulting in a cutback of orders for new machinery and trucks. Furthermore, IFW sees auto production slowing significantly.

While the majority of the institutes anticipate increased orders for capital goods from oil-producing countries to boost Western European exports, IFW said it did not expect any significant expansion in such orders.

The Economics Ministry said it shared the majority view of the institutes that because of the oil-price situation, there would be a temporary slowdown in West German economic activity next year. The ministry emphasized that it also did not see the need for any special programs to stimulate the economy.

For Trade, Aid Breaks

West Mulls Offering China Developing-Country Status

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Major industrial nations, in an effort to strengthen their commercial and political ties with China, are giving cautious consideration to offering China the same aid and trade privileges they give developing countries, according to diplomatic sources here.

The idea, they said, was first suggested by Japan some months ago and is likely to be raised by West European leaders with Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng, who is currently on a month-long tour of France, West Germany, Britain and Italy.

Most Western governments are said to be sympathetic to the idea, although it would mean a departure from the Carter administration's present policy of giving Peking the same aid and trade treatment in trade.

The Japanese suggestion was that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, through its Development Aid Committee, designate China a developing country. Although China is itself a net giver of aid at present, its per-capita income is believed to be only \$150 to \$400 a year, which places it in the category of a developing country.

Informal discussion of the idea is expected at the OECD committee's meeting here next month.

Such action would make it easier for Western governments to give China aid and technical assistance because such gifts would then count against their United Nations aid commitments. China would probably become eligible for subsidized export credits and certain tariff advantages, as well.

Previously, some European officials expressed the hope that the aid offer might encourage China to speed up the placement of roughly \$27 billion worth of industrial orders it has promised to industrialized nations. Many governments have been counting on those orders.

In recent months, some observers here have come to believe that China's leaders, in being slow to complete the placement of the orders, were signaling that they expect to receive aid and other forms of development assistance in return for the orders. They have said, for example, that they might like to join the World Bank and sign the Tokyo Round trade agreement, steps that would strengthen China's ability to conduct international commerce.

Some officials here think China chartered banks as Controller of the Currency, warned that the nation should be prepared for failures of some large banks and said that his office had begun to look harder than ever at bank capital ratios.

Thus, a banking concern's future will rest heavily on its ability to increase its equity base, many analysts say. In that respect, the third quarter was not very successful. The problem, according to bankers, has been competition among financial institutions. For example, only four of the holding companies of the top 10 banks increased their rate of return on assets, and three of these did so from depressed year-earlier levels.

The result was that nine out of the 10 holding companies resorted to greater leveraging to improve their gross profitability.

This was the case at Morgan, which many analysts believe to be the best managed and most profitable banking institution in the country. Morgan, they point out, consistently earns more for each \$100 of average assets than its major competitors and also tends to have the highest equity-to-assets ratio.

Morgan continued to lead the pack in these two categories in the latest quarter — net operating earnings rose 10.7 percent from the year-earlier level — despite a 10-cent drop, to 73 cents, in its return on each \$100 of average assets. This was accomplished largely by increasing its assets at a faster pace than its equity.

Morgan's equity ratio dropped 11 percent to 4.55 percent of its total assets from 5.12 percent a year before. This dilution helped the holding company sustain a relatively high annual rate of return on its shareholders' investment, equivalent to \$16.01 for each \$100 of equity.

Only Chase and Security Pacific Corp. reported improvements, both marginal, in their equity-to-assets ratios.

Chase registered a sharp 19-cent improvement in its annual rate of return on average assets, to 53 cents from a depressed 34 cents in the

third quarter. Security Pacific's rate of return rose 4 cents, to 70 cents, the second highest of the 10 bank holding companies.

On the basis of the rate of return on each \$100 of average assets, the group can be divided into three distinct tiers. The big earners, with rates of return on assets ranging from 69 to 73 cents, were Morgan, Security Pacific and BankAmerica.

The middle tier, with returns from 52 to 59 cents, included Continental Illinois Corp., Citicorp, Chase and Manufacturers Hanover.

The third tier, with returns from 40 to 43 cents, comprised First Chicago Corp., Chemical New York Corp. and Bankers Trust New York Corp.

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Company Study Says

Chrysler Cash Needs Exceed Aid Request

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ) — Some of Chrysler's own consultants believe the embattled company may need nearly twice as much federal financial help as it is currently seeking to survive as a full-line automaker through the early 1980s.

A soon-to-be-released analysis of Chrysler's projected cash needs through 1982, done by the New York-based consulting firm, Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc. and paid for by the company, undermines some of Chrysler's key arguments in its effort to win congressional support for federal loan guarantees, sources said.

Some members of Congress and industrial leaders have said they are hesitant to endorse federal aid for Chrysler because they view the company's problems as long-term rather than a serious, but short-term, need for cash. Chrysler president Lee Iacocca, however, told Congress last week that the current request for \$750 million in aid would be the company's only such request (HT, Oct. 19).

Nevertheless, the Booz Allen study concludes that Chrysler may need government help to raise as much as \$1.5 billion from outside sources in the next three years, sources said.

Forecasts Questioned

The report, expected to be in the hands of both Chrysler and the Treasury Department early this week, questions some of the company's internal projections for markedly improved sales and higher profit margins in the next few years. If the study's estimates of sales trends and cash flow are correct, Chrysler's outside cash needs by 1982 may be as high as \$2.8 billion — including funds from the sales of assets and other internal moves. The company's recovery plan consistently estimates its total outside cash needs at \$2.1 billion through those years.

Chrysler's consultants also "continue to raise serious questions" about the automaker's projection that it expects to be selling about 1.3 million cars a year in 1982, up from less than 1.1 million for 1979, one source said. Also, the report indicates that Chrysler may be unable to capture the nearly 12 percent of the U.S. market it forecasts it will have by 1982. Chrysler held about 10.2 percent of the market for the first nine months of this year.

In response to questions, Chrysler late last week confirmed the thrust of the Booz Allen study but reiterated that it considers its own forecasts to be "very conservative." It also insisted that the proposed \$750-million aid package, if it is approved by Congress, would be enough to help return it to profitability.

Company Reports

Revenue, profit, in millions of dollars

United States				FMC			
American Brands				3rd Quarter			
Revenue	1,520	1,300	1979	Revenue	802.1	696.2	1979
Profits	114.48	52.93	1979	Profits	29.2	28.9	1979
Per Share	4.00	1.99	1979	Per Share	0.87	0.86	1979
Revenue	4,300	3,780	1979	Revenue	2,420	2,090	1979
Profits	256.17	151.27	1979	Profits	111.7	103.6	1979
Per Share	8.86	5.67	1979	Per Share	3.35	3.10	1979
Armco				IC Industries			
Revenue	1,290	1,140	1979	Revenue	924.8	687.2	1979
Profits	57.57	49.54	1979	Profits	21.41	18.01	1979
Per Share	1.26	1.07	1979	Per Share	0.98	0.91	1979
Revenue	3,760	3,200	1979	Revenue	2,670	1,700	1979
Profits	176.48	141.66	1979	Profits	53.16	54.58	1979
Per Share	3.85	3.05	1979	Per Share	2.24	2.77	1979
Atlantic Richfield				Ingersoll Rand			
Revenue	4,400	3,400	1979	Revenue	595.2	586.9	1979
Profits	320.36	220.52	1979	Profits	32.1	30.1	1979
Per Share	2.60	1.81	1979	Per Share	1.60	1.50	1979
Revenue	11,600	9,500	1979	Revenue	1,840	1,690	1979
Profits	822.93	581.75	1979	Profits	105.9	95.9	1979
Per Share	6.70	4.78	1979	Per Share	5.31	4.78	1979
Carolina Power & Light				Kimberly-Clark			
Revenue	258.80	233.61	1979	Revenue	555.6	475.0	1979
Profits	49.76	41.67	1979	Profits	196.70	37.80	1979
Per Share	1.05	0.95	1979	Per Share	8.40	1.62	1979
Revenue	907.23	910.44	1979	Revenue	1,650	1,420	1979
Profits	150.81	144.30	1979	Profits	278.30	113.40	1979
Per Share	3.06	3.22	1979	Per Share	11.89	4.85	1979
Crown Cork & Seal				Northwest Airlines			
Revenue	389.6	349.3	1979	Revenue	354.1	115.8	1979
Profits	20.17	18.38	1979	Profits	18.96	11.55	1979
Per Share	1.33	1.18	1979	Per Share	0.88	0.53	1979
Revenue	1,080	959.7	1979	Revenue	977.1	551.7	1979
Profits	55.28	49.66	1979	Profits	70.45	48.66	1979
Per Share	3.65	3.20	1979	Per Share	3.26	2.25	1979
Detroit Edison				Northwest Bancorp			
Revenue	436.9	393.2	1979	Revenue	26.83	25.68	1979
Profits	33.97	29.19	1979	Profits	1.04	0.99	1979
Per Share	0.47	0.47	1979	Per Share	26.24	25.10	1979
Revenue	1,690	1,540	1979	Revenue	80.41	70.32	1979
Profits	133.36	99.71	1979	Profits	3.12	2.73	1979
Per Share	1.97	1.67	1979	Per Share	78.82	69.15	1979
* Net after preferred dividends.				Per Share	3.05	2.69	1979
Duke Power				Olin			
Revenue	374.1	362.8	1979	Revenue	428.1	389.1	1979
Profits	52.5	48.8	1979	Profits	10.79	18.34	1979
Per Share	0.65	0.55	1979	Per Share	0.46	0.76	1979
Revenue	1,110	1,040	1979	Revenue	1,340	1,150	1979
Profits	205.2	169.7	1979	Profits	55.63	48.09	1979
Per Share	2.17	1.94	1979	Per Share	2.33	2.00	1979

Wall St. Nears Year's Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (Reuters)

— New York Stock Exchange prices today ended near their lowest point of the year in heavy trading as prospects for higher interest rates continued to depress prices.

Analysts said investors still expect the Federal Reserve to raise the discount rate and fear the firming of the economy in the third quarter may delay an interest-rate peak.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off as much as 16 points during the session before bargain-hunting set in, closed off 5.55 at 809.13, the lowest since Feb. 27's 807. Declines led advances 1,242 to 132 as volume expanded to 45.24 million shares.

Besides Iran's call for an emergency meeting of OPEC in discuss prices and its announcement of plans to reduce oil exports, analysts said investors were dismayed by opposition of Treasury Secretary William Miller to legislation designed to speed depreciation on business investments in plant and equipment.

Volume leader IBM hit a new trading low for the year at 61 1/4 but recovered to show a gain of 1/4. Recently strong oils were hard hit and gaming shares were prominent losers.

Texasco lost 1/4 even though it found gas in a second Baltimore Canyon well. Texasco's well, drilled to confirm its first find announced in August, 1978, is yielding natural gas at the rate of 5.5 million cubic feet a day and condensate at the rate of 3.3 barrels per million cubic feet of gas.

McMurray Oil & Gas lost 1/4 and Freeport Minerals 2 1/4. They signed an agreement for Freeport to buy 1.5 million of a nonvoting McMoran preferred.

On the plus side, Charter climbed 1 1/4. It took a 70-percent stake in a

venture to build an Alaskan refinery.

In other developments, Whittaker Corp. said it has agreed in principle with General Medical for Whittaker to acquire General's operating assets for about \$33.5 million in cash.

General Motors said it expects exports of its U.S.-made cars and trucks to total more than 250,000 this year. "We expect our exports in 1980 to be five times what they were in 1970 and by 1990 they should be more than 10 times as great," GM president Elliott Estes said. However, he lowered his forecast of overall

U.S. car sales to 10.9 million units this year from 11.3 million. He predicts 1980 sales of 11 million units.

Talcott National said it signed an agreement to sell its factoring operation to the holding company Lloyds & Scottish Ltd., held mainly by Lloyds Bank Ltd. and the Royal Bank of Scotland, for about \$118 million.

Pertec Computer said it entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Triumph Adler, of West Germany, for \$16.50 a share cash.

Prices also declined on the American Stock Exchange.

Exxon's Net Profit Surges 120% for Third Quarter

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (Reuters)

— Exxon today said net earnings surged 120 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier and were up 55 percent during the first nine months of the year.

Exxon said the rise in net was also due to lower foreign-exchange translation losses than last year. For the third quarter, exchange losses were \$1.17 million compared to \$1.78 million a year earlier. Since the end of September, Exxon noted, the dollar has strengthened, significantly reducing the company's cumulative exchange losses since the beginning of this year.

Operating earnings from U.S. petroleum and natural gas operations were \$1.17 billion during the first nine months, up 2.7 percent from a year ago. The refining and marketing components of such

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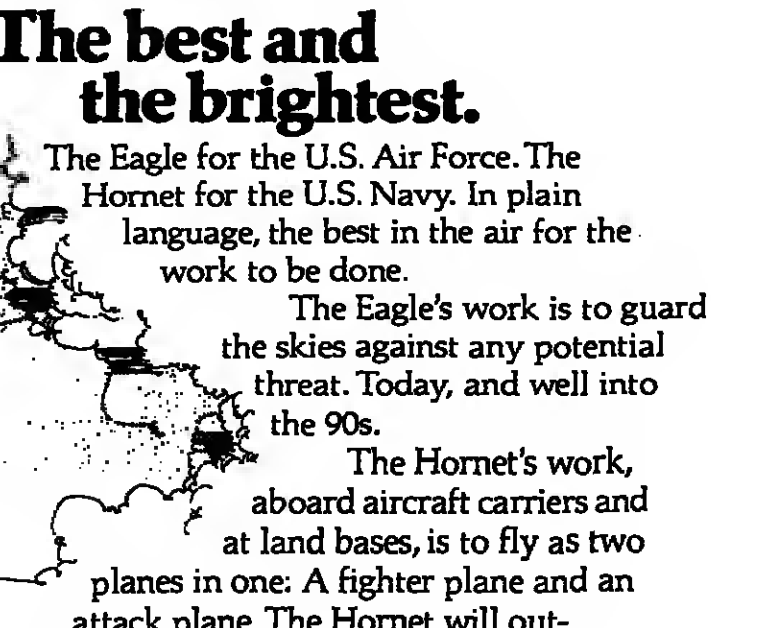
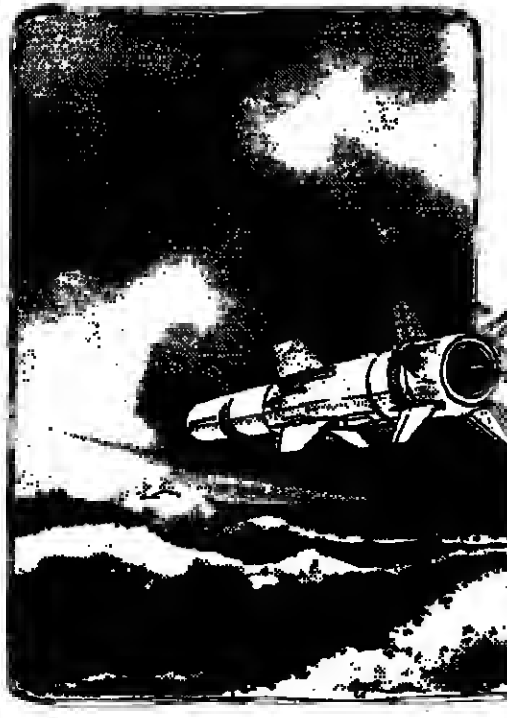
VITAL IV helps train pilots efficiently and economically. And that can help keep the cost of flying affordable for all of us.

Keeping the sea lanes

free lanes.
Aboard submarines, ships, or aircraft, our

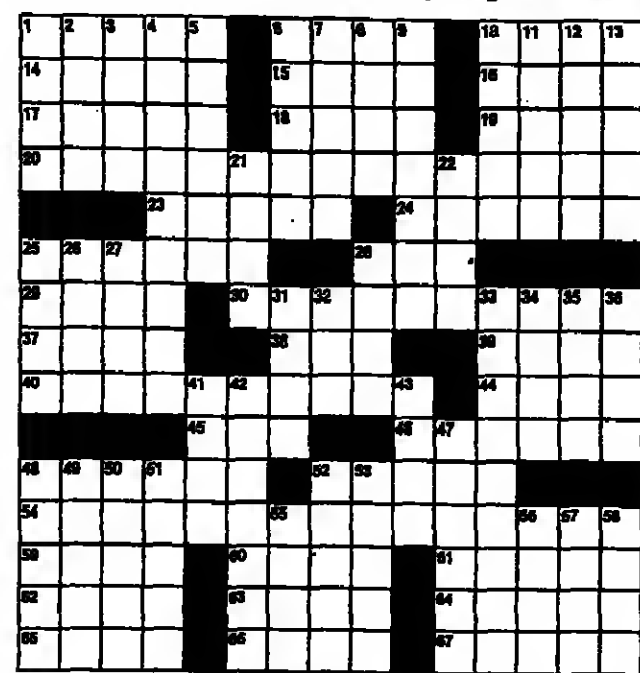
A single Harpoon-equipped ship can continuously defend 8000 square miles of ocean. Day

or night, in any weather or sea condition, Harpoon stands guard with the U.S. Navy and with several allied nations—to keep the sea lanes free lanes.



CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



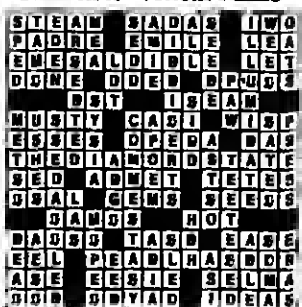
ACROSS

- 1 City in SE Spain
6 Mop or sponge
10 Animal associated with March 31
14 Butter substitutes
15 "The night—thousand eyes"
16 River to the Caspian
17 Deputy
18 Ostentatious in manner
19 Girl from Rio
20 Theory that won't work
22 Lock
24 Be indignant at
25 Hindu fasting method, to seek justice
26 German article
29 Columnist
30 From then on
37 Choir voices
38 Time span
39 Formal promise
40 In general

DOWN

- 44 "Once more—the breach"
45 Ventilate
46 Countee Cullen gems
47 Greet abruptly
52 Words of assent
54 Feature on a local news program
58 Roguish
60 Provoke
61 First Duke of Normandy
62 Degree of speed
63 Distinctive air
64 The—Gobbita (Tolkien creature)
65 Arab title
66 Sty look
67 Nobel prize in Literature, 1923
1 Baker's unit
2 Saint of the Russian Orthodox Church

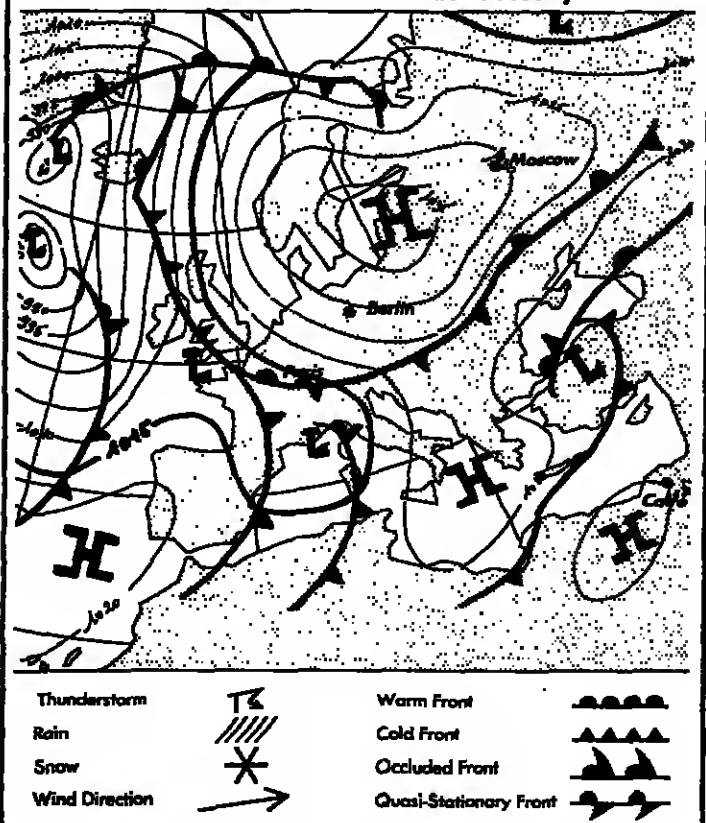
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	18	64	Fair	MADRID	17	63	Overcast	
ALASKA	18	59	Fair	MIAMI	20	68	Fair	
ARIZONA	16	61	Overcast	MONTREAL	20	68	Fair	
ARKANSAS	20	62	Fair	MOSCOW	4	49	Overcast	
CALIFORNIA	14	61	Fair	MUNICH	8	46	Fair	
CANADA	10	50	Fair	NEW YORK	20	68	Fair	
COLORADO	17	63	Fair	OSLO	20	68	Fair	
CONNECTICUT	17	63	Fair	PARIS	11	52	Overcast	
DELAWARE	13	55	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	40	Cloudy	
FLORIDA	21	70	Fair	ROME	20	68	Cloudy	
GEORGIA	14	57	Fair	SAN FRANCISCO	12	54	Fair	
HAWAII	27	81	Overcast	SOFIA	12	54	Fair	
ILLINOIS	11	52	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	4	40	Overcast	
INDIANA	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24	75	Cloudy	
IOWA	17	63	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair	
KANSAS	10	50	Fair	TOKYO	17	63	Fair	
KENTUCKY	13	55	Overcast	TURIN	20	68	Fair	
LOUISIANA	13	55	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Overcast	
MAINE	30	86	Overcast	WARSAW	16	61	Overcast	
MARYLAND	14	57	Fair	WASHINGTON	23	73	Fair	
MASSACHUSETTS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Misty	
MICHIGAN	23	73	Cloudy					
MINNESOTA	18	64	Cloudy					
MISSISSIPPI	13	55	Overcast					
MISSOURI	23	73	Cloudy					
MONTANA	18	64	Cloudy					
NEBRASKA	13	55	Overcast					
NEVADA	23	73	Cloudy					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	55	Overcast					
NEW JERSEY	18	64	Cloudy					
NEW MEXICO	13	55	Overcast					
NEW YORK	20	68	Fair					
NORTH CAROLINA	13	55	Overcast					
NORTH DAKOTA	13	55	Overcast					
OHIO	13	55	Overcast					
OKLAHOMA	13	55	Overcast					
OREGON	13	55	Overcast					
PENNSYLVANIA	13	55	Overcast					
RHODE ISLAND	13	55	Overcast					
SOUTH CAROLINA	13	55	Overcast					
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	55	Overcast					
TENNESSEE	13	55	Overcast					
TEXAS	13	55	Overcast					
UTAH	13	55	Overcast					
VERMONT	13	55	Overcast					
VIRGINIA	13	55	Overcast					
WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy					
WEST VIRGINIA	13	55	Overcast					
WISCONSIN	13	55	Overcast					
WYOMING	13	55	Overcast					

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



15% of Italians Help in the Home; 38% of Italian Women Are Happy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI) — If helping with household chores constitutes a good husband, then married men in Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands are rated among the best in Europe, according to a recent poll.

A survey by the European Community of more than 8,000 men and women found that while only 15 percent of Italian men said that they often help their wives with the housework, British, Danish and Dutch husbands are more than twice as likely to lend a hand with domestic chores.

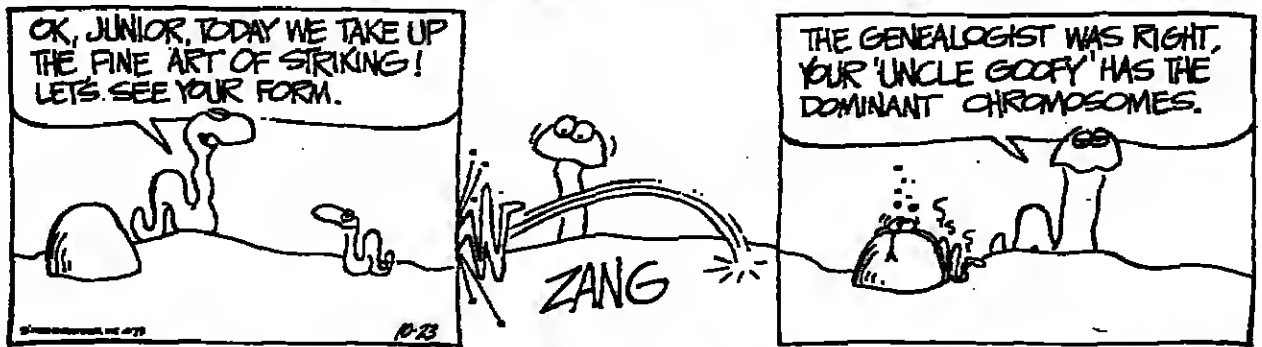
At the same time, the poll discovered that only 38.5 percent of Italian women were "very satisfied" with their lot.

A spokeswoman of an Italian-American organization attributed Italian men's disdain for housework to upbringing. "Their fathers never did anything, so they think they aren't supposed to do anything either," she said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



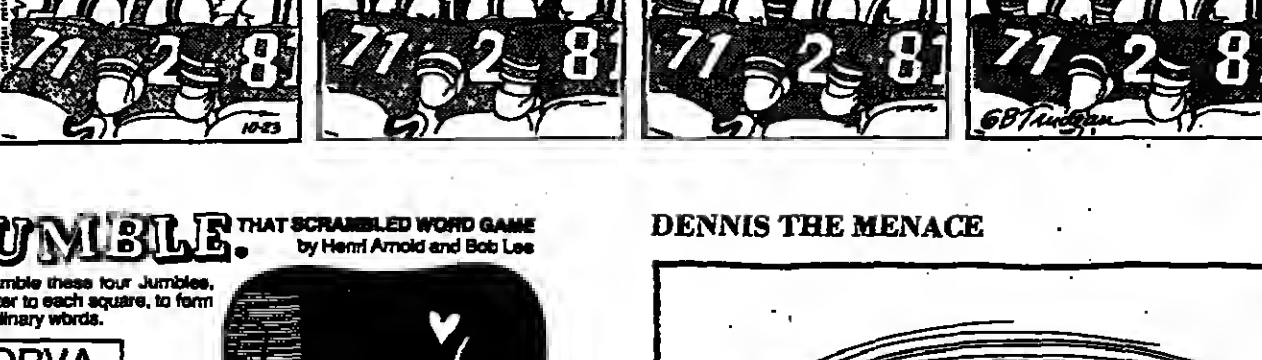
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B. C.



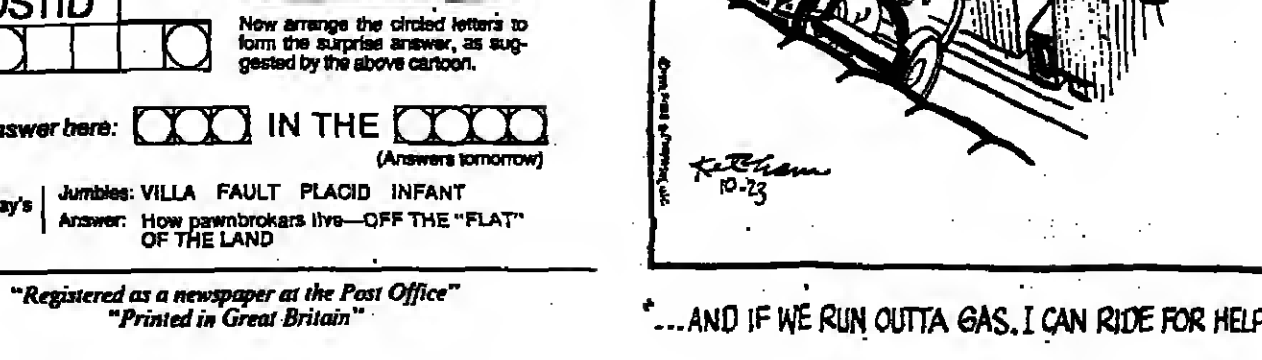
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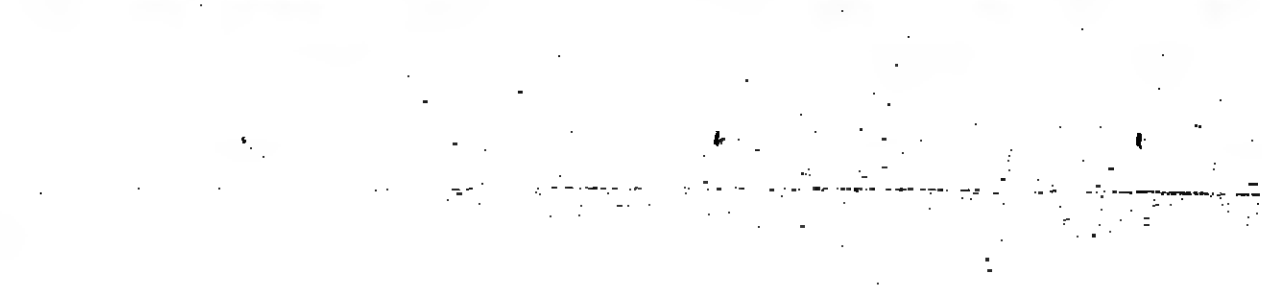
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B. C.



B. C.



BOOKS

THE READER OVER YOUR SHOULDER

A Handbook for Writers of English Prose

By Robert Graves and Alan Hodge.

Random House. 290 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

IN the early '40s, while bombs were dropping on London and many thought a German invasion imminent, Robert Graves was brooding about bad prose. Convinced that English "has for some time been written with great carelessness not only among the uneducated and semi-educated but also among the educated classes," Graves and a collaborator, Alan Hodge, began to compile evidence in support of their suspicion—only to discover that such evidence lay ready to hand. Nearly every book they consulted had egregious faults of style and sense, including the works of some celebrated authors indeed: John Maynard Keynes, Bertrand Russell, Alfred North Whitehead and Sir Leonard Woolley, an archeologist whose name defined his prose.

In "The Reader Over Your Shoulder," published in 1943, these two stern guardians of the language exhibited their findings, supported by an elaborate apparatus: first, the offending text itself, usually a sample of several hundred words; an "examination" based on 25 "principles of clear statement" and 15 principles designed to illustrate "the Graces of Prose"; a "fair copy," in which the authors translated the text from bad English to good, and a "comment," in which they sought to explain where their victims had gone wrong. Graves and Hodge also supplied a history of the English language that was perhaps the best summation of its development since James Joyce imitated a thousand years of prose—in the "Oxen of the Sun" chapter of "Ulysses."

Now an American publisher has reprinted this enlightening volume, but for some reason has chosen the 1947 edition, which omits virtually the whole of the authors' linguistic history and more than two-thirds of their examples from contemporary writers; gone are F.R. Leavis, Ezra Pound and Ernest Hemingway—who was upbraided in the original edition for the portentous, labored style of "For Whom the Bell Tolls." Even from this curtailed edition, however, one can learn a great deal about grammar—a subject of more than merely pedantic interest. The composition of good English, the authors said, was "a moral matter." It was a political matter as well.

BRIDGE

By Alan Turing

ALTHOUGH chess is widely regarded as a more difficult game than bridge, computers can now defeat all chess-players except the very best, while computer bridge-playing is still in its infancy. One reason for this is that chess is a game of complete information while bridge is not. Another is that the bridge-player, is constantly involved with stylistic, human and psychological factors. For a computer would need to be programmed to deal not only with technique but also with such tricky matters as opposing bidding methods, opening lead styles, and how to gain the maximum advantage when playing against weaker players.

Consider the problems of teaching a computer the right way to handle the following everyday suit combination:

NORTH
♠A75
♥K75
♦752
♣752

The first stage is fairly simple. The computer will lead low to the nine, either by consulting its memory or after calculating the chance of finding West with king-ten. queen-ten is much greater than the chance of finding West with king-queen, particularly since West has not led the suit originally.

But the computer, or its programmers, may suffer a nervous breakdown when they have to deal with the possibility that West may play the queen or the king when a low card is led from the South hand. Is this a naive play by a beginner who wants to make sure of a trick with a king-queen combination which he has not led? Or is it an expert move by a player with queen-ten-small or king-ten-small who is hoping to confuse the issue and prevent you from making the normal finesse of the nine?

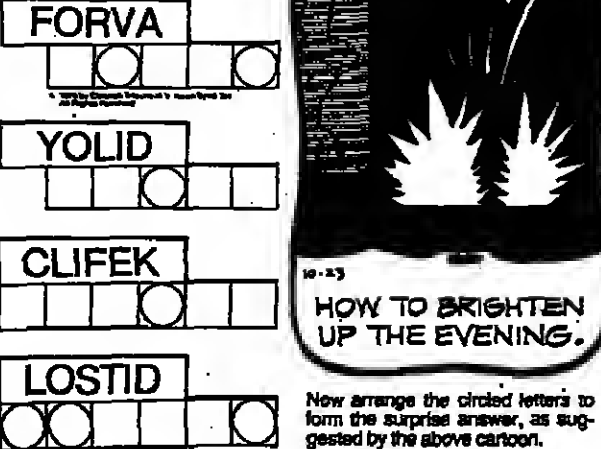
A good defender is quite likely to play the queen from queen-ten-small, for it costs him nothing. He may be more wary of playing the king from king-ten-small, for it will help the declarer considerably if he has Q-x-x or Q-x-x-x. There is a further consideration: If South has Q-x-x his right play would be to lead the queen.

No computer, as far as I know, has been programmed to hide in any sophisticated fashion. But there is a program for playing any contract and any deal as declarer. This is a considerable achievement, for the program cannot proceed as a chess-playing computer would do, by exploring a large number of possible developments and making an assessment. The Throp program makes it necessary for the computer to conduct a strategic analysis and reevaluation after each trick, in effect to "think" in the same manner as a human declarer.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: O O O O IN THE O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

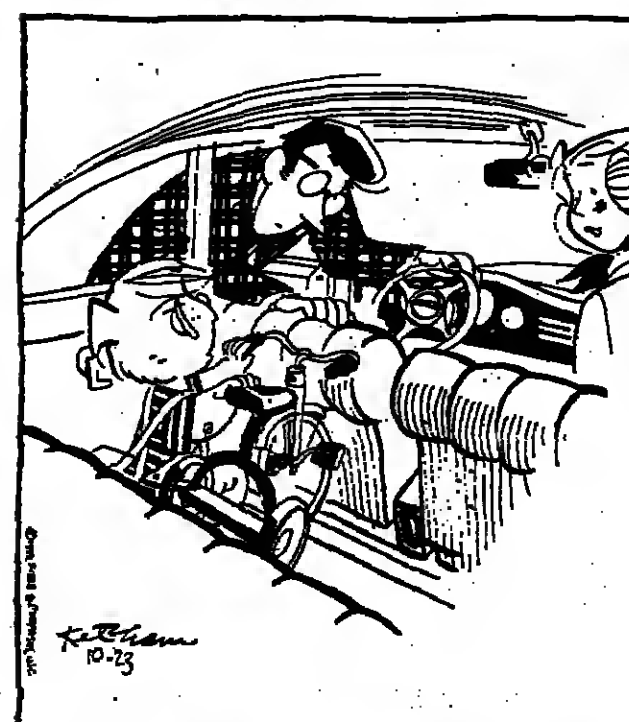
Yesterday's Jumbles: VILLA FAULT PLACID INFANT

Answer: How pawnbrokers live—OFF THE "FLAT" OF THE LAND

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



...AND IF WE RUN OUTTA GAS, I CAN RIDE FOR HELP!

'Fouts' Passes, Turnovers Help Chargers Rout Rams

From Agency Dispatches
ANGELES, Oct. 22 — Dan Fouts, quarterback of the San Diego Chargers, led his team to a 35-14 victory over the Los Angeles Rams in a game that was a showcase for his passing and ball control.

Fouts, who has been the Chargers' starting quarterback since 1977, completed 20 of 33 passes for 252 yards and three touchdowns. He also threw two interceptions, one of which was intercepted by Rams cornerback Willie Wood.

San Diego's defense was led by linebacker Keith Washington, who had a sack and a forced fumble. The Rams' offense was led by running back Eric Decker, who had 100 yards on the ground.

The game was played at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. The Chargers' victory improves their record to 10-2, while the Rams' record falls to 7-5.

Fouts' performance was a key factor in the Chargers' success. He completed 17 of 27 passes in the first half, including a 30-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Tom Fears.

The Chargers' defense was also strong, holding the Rams to 14 points. The Rams' offense was hampered by turnovers and poor timing on their plays.

The game was a tactical battle between the two teams. The Chargers' offense was able to control the clock and keep the Rams' defense off-balance.

The Chargers' victory was a significant one for them. It shows that they are capable of competing with the top teams in the league.

The Rams' loss was a setback for them. They need to find a way to improve their offense and defense if they want to make the playoffs.

The game was a great one to watch. It had a lot of action and excitement. The fans were cheering and the players were playing hard.

The Chargers' fans were very happy with the result. They were proud of their team and their quarterback, Dan Fouts.

The Rams' fans were disappointed with the result. They were hoping for a better performance from their team.

The game was a good one for the fans. It was a close and exciting contest. The players were playing at a high level.

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opening half after Erben Henneke lined up for a 52-yard field goal and Zorn instead threw a long pass.

Vikings 30, Bears 27

At Bloomington, Minn., Tommy Kramer threw a 4-yard touchdown pass to Ricky Young with 13 seconds remaining to lift the Minnesota Vikings to a 30-27 comeback victory over the Chicago Bears.

Overcoming a 27-17 fourth-quarter deficit with Kramer's third touchdown pass and second to Young, the Vikings negated a fine performance by Chicago's Walter Payton, who was involved in three Bear touchdowns.

Young squirmed between a mob of defenders to score his second touchdown of the fourth quarter. Seven minutes earlier, he caught a 17-yard pass to cut the Chicago margin to 27-23.

Payton, who rushed for more than 100 yards, had apparently iced the game with a 2-yard touchdown run early in the fourth quarter. The score followed two 25-yard field goals by Bob Thomas and gave the Bears a 10-point edge with 10 minutes remaining.

Payton, the leading rusher in the conference, also threw a 54-yard touchdown pass to Brian Baschnagel for Chicago's first score and caught a 2-yard touchdown pass from quarterback Bob Avellini.

The Vikings took a 17-14 lead early in the third quarter when Smokey Gunter caught a 3-yard touchdown pass. Nate Wright intercepted Avellini to set up the score and erase a 14-10 halftime deficit.

49ers 20, Falcons 15

At San Francisco, Paul Hoyer ran for two touchdowns in the second half and Gerard Williams made two key defensive saves in the final three minutes, paving the way for the San Francisco 49ers' first victory of the season, 20-15, over the Atlanta Falcons.

Hoyer ran 2 yards at the end of a 48-yard drive late in the third quarter to put San Francisco ahead, 14-9. After Rowland Lawrence ran 41 yards with a blocked punt to regain the lead for Atlanta, Hoyer plunged 3 yards with 5:27 left for the winning score.

The Falcons, who scored all their points as a result of San Francisco turnovers, were on the move following Hoyer's second touchdown, but Williams first baited away a long pass by Steve Bartkowski and then intercepted the Atlanta quarterback four plays later.

Freddie Solomon ran 56 yards on an end-around play to account for San Francisco's other touchdown while the Falcons scored on a 23-yard field goal by Tim Mazzetti and a 7-yard pass from Bartkowski to Alfred Jenkins for their other points.

Giants 21, Chiefs 17

At Kansas City, linebacker Harry Carson picked up a Kansas City fumble and returned it 22 yards for a touchdown with 1:42 left, lifting the New York Giants to a 21-17 victory over the Chiefs.

The Chiefs spent the final seconds driving to the Giant 10-yard line behind Mike Livingston's passing but, with one second left, a pass to J. T. Smith fell incomplete.

Carson's score wiped out a Kansas City lead on Livingston's 38-yard touchdown pass to Henry Marshall with 3:28 remaining. Linebacker Brian Kelley hit Kansas City's Mike Williams to cause the fumble, which popped into Carson's arms, and he went into the end zone untouched.

Phil Simms, the rookie quarterback who has been a winner three successive games since he became the Giant starter, threw a 53-yard touchdown pass to rookie Ernest Gray in the third quarter to bring New York within three points, 10-7.

Simms followed by guiding the Giants 68 yards in 8 plays, capped by Billy Taylor's three-yard scoring run, to put New York ahead, 14-10, with 1:18 left in the third period. Then Kansas City scored and seemingly had the game won before the fumble.

Saints 17, Lions 7

At New Orleans, Archie Manning passed for a touchdown in the first quarter and safety Tommy Myers raced 52 yards for a score on a third-quarter interception to lead the New Orleans Saints to a 17-7 victory over the Detroit Lions.

Garre Yepremian kicked a 21-yard field goal to extend his NFL record to 20 consecutive successful attempts and pad the Saints' margin of victory.

Detroit could muster no offense punch at all during the first half, finding the spark only after rookie quarterback Jeff Kowalski came into the game after interception. Jerry Givens started for the Lions but hit only two passes in nine attempts and had two passes intercepted.

Kowalski connected on 13 of 16 attempts but had 2 interceptions, one of them converted to a touchdown by Myers.

Manning connected on 15 of 19 attempts for 124 yards, but gave up 3 interceptions. His touchdown pass went for 24 yards to wide receiver Wes Chandler.

Cowboys 22, Cardinals 13

At Irving, Texas, Dallas survived a league record 108-yard rushing drive to kick off return by rookie Roy Green to record a 22-13 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals behind quarterback Roger Staubach's two touchdown passes.

Green's return broke the record of 106 yards, which had been held jointly by Al Carmichael of Green Bay and Noland Smith of Kansas City.

Tony Dorsett posted his fourth consecutive 100-yard rushing day to back Staubach's passing. Staubach twice completed touchdown passes of 10 yards — one to tight end Billy Joe DuPree and the other to wide receiver Tony Hill.

The Cardinals' other points came on field goals of 51 and 41 yards by Steve Little.

Dallas was helped by a safety after center Tom Brabner's wild punt snap sailed into the end zone. Little's quick thinking on the poor snap saved even further damage as he kicked the ball out of the end zone before Dallas could recover it for a touchdown.

Late in the fourth quarter, the Cowboys were helped again when quarterback Jim Hart's fumble was recovered by Dave Stalls at the Cardinal 13, and Rafael Septien kicked his second field goal of the day.

Soweto Celebrated Till 4 A.M.

By Red Smith

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22 (UPI) — The Soweto township was celebrating its victory over the white South African government in a boxing match that lasted until 4 A.M.

The fight, which was a heavyweight championship bout, was a landmark event for the township. It was the first time a black boxer had won a world title in the heavyweight division.

The fight was a close one, with both fighters showing great skill and determination. The black boxer, who was a local hero, won the fight by a narrow margin.

The victory was a huge boost for the township. It showed that the black people were capable of competing with the white people on a world stage.

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Phil Simms, the New York Giants' quarterback, continues to look for a receiver while being sacked by the Kansas City Chiefs.

Olympic Troubles Mount

Taiwan Balks At IOC's Plan

By Geoffrey Miller

NAGOYA, Japan, Oct. 22 (AP) — Taiwan's sports officials said here today that it would be against the Olympic rules to change their team's name and flag at next year's Olympic Games, but they indicated they would be willing to go along with such a change if the rule were amended for all competing nations.

The International Olympic Committee has requested that the Republic of China drop its name and flag so that athletes from both China can compete in the Games.

"It can't be done," said Henry Hsu, the IOC member from Taiwan. "Look at Rule 64 in the Olympic Charter. That says quite clearly what has to be done at the opening ceremony."

The rule states, "Each delegation dressed in its official uniform must be preceded by a name board bearing the name of the country which it represents, and must be accompanied by a flag."

The IOC has asked that the Taiwan athletes compete as the Chinese Olympic Committee in Taipei with a special non-political flag, leaving alone the national flag of the Republic of China. The Chinese from Peking will be known as the Chinese Olympic Committee in Peking. China was granted Olympic recognition this year but refuses to compete so long as Taiwan is identified as the Republic of China.

Hsu said in an interview, "If the rule was changed, and each delegation had to bear the name of its national Olympic committee and not its country, we in Taiwan would be perfectly happy with the situation."

"If each team carried its own Olympic flag rather than the national flag, we would be happy too. There are many ways we could get around the question of the flag. We might use our national flag with the five Olympic rings in one corner or something like that."

The IOC executive board begins a three-day meeting tomorrow to try to solve the Chinese puzzle, which has kept sportsmen from mainland China out of the Olympic Games ever since the Communist takeover in 1949.

Any recommendation by the board has to be ratified by the full IOC. Under the charter, a resolution may be put to a postal vote and passed by a simple majority. But a change of rule has to be decided at a full meeting of the IOC and needs a two-thirds majority.

Met With Killman

Hsu said he had pointed out Rule 64 to Lord Killman, president of the IOC, in Taipei last weekend. Killman replied he would consult with the executive board about ways to get around the obstacle.

But Hsu emphasized, "We cannot change our country's name or its flag. If the IOC orders us to do that, it is interfering in politics because that is the country's business and the government's business. The IOC cannot tell our country what flag to use."

The IOC has had indications from the U.S. State Department that there might be problems over entry visas for Taiwan's competitors at the Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., next February if the controversial name of the Republic of China is in use. The U.S. government could be expected to come under pressure from Peking, which it now has diplomatic and trade relations, to keep the Taiwan athletes out.

Entries for Lake Placid have to be in by Dec. 1.

Black Africans Warn Britain

YAOUNDE, Cameroun, Oct. 22 (Reuters) — The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, which organized the boycott of the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, said here today it was "canvassing" to have Britain excluded from the Games in Moscow next summer because of its continued sports links with South Africa.

In a statement issued by the council, its president, Abraham Orila of Nigeria, accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of lacking moral courage to take every practical step to stop "the current tour of Britain by the racially selected Barbarian rugby team of South Africa."

In a reference to a planned tour of South Africa next year by a British rugby team, the council said it would be "the last straw that breaks the camel's back and British rugby must then bear full responsibility for the consequences that will follow their action."

"Britain's continued fraternization with apartheid sport will be a major item on the agenda of [the council] here in December," the group added.

In an apparent reference to the planned rugby tour, the statement warned: "The [council] is now canvassing all Asian, Caribbean and Socialist countries for their support to exclude Britain from the Olympics if she intends intensifying her sporting links with apartheid South Africa."

FIFA Talks of Pullout Over Television Money

By Alex Frere

MONTE CARLO, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Internal squabbling among the 21 international sports federations that take part in the Summer Olympics has led to the international soccer federation threatening to withdraw from the Games in Moscow next year.

The federations are worried that the Games will be a financial disaster for them. They are concerned that the money they receive from the Games will not be enough to cover their costs.

This money, which now runs into tens of millions of dollars, is divided up after an Olympics between the International Olympic Committee, the 126 National Olympic Committees and the 21 Summer Olympic sports federations.

The system with which the federations distribute this money among themselves has always been subject to disagreement, but now the soccer federation, known as FIFA, is bringing up its heavy weapons to try to force the issue.

Spectator Argument

The argument of FIFA, and of the other large federations such as the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Swimming Federation, is that they should take the lion's share of the money because more people watch their sports at an Olympics than all the other sports put together.

At a meeting of the federations here last weekend, a seven-man committee was set up to try to resolve the wrangling before the end of the year.

The committee will be made up of officers of the soccer, track and field, swimming, cycling, judo and basketball federations with Thomas Keller, president of the Rowing Federation, who is also president of the general association of international sports federations, in the chair.

If no decision acceptable to FIFA is reached by the end of the year, there is every possibility there will be no soccer at the Olympics, said FIFA's president, Joao Havelange. "We are perfectly prepared to withdraw from the Games and run our own world amateur soccer cup."

"We are not asking for more money just for the sake of it. All we are asking is that the costs of running the Olympic soccer tournament be covered by the money we receive," Havelange said.

The track and field federation, the IAAF, has strong feelings about how the television money should be carved up and is in direct conflict with FIFA, which it believes should get only 7.5 percent.

"More than 40 percent of the revenue from ticket sales at the Olympics represents people watching athletics," said the IAAF secretary general, John Hays. "Yet we get just 20 percent of the total amount."

But the IAAF is not threatening to withdraw from the Games — at least not at the moment.

The original system of profit sharing among the federations in the 1960s was for money to be divided up strictly according to the proportion of spectators who attended each sport at the Games.

But it was generally agreed among the federations that this was unfair to such groups as archery and shooting, where crowds were extremely small.

"But now the pendulum has swung too far the other way and the small federations are getting too much money vis-a-vis their popularity," said Holt.

Oriole Sale Approved

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI) — The American League's 14 club owners today unanimously approved the sale of the Baltimore Orioles to Edward Bennett Williams for \$12 million. Williams said he plans to keep the team in Baltimore, depending on fan support.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
INDIANA PACERS — Signed Joe Hamilton, guard. Activated John Kuester, guard. Placed Terry Zeno, forward, on the injured list. Waived Brad Davis, guard.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Pacific Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Philadelphia 4 1 1 9 28 25

San Jose 3 2 1 7 19 17

Los Angeles 3 2 1 7 20 21

Winnipeg 2 4 0 4 22 38

San Francisco 2 3 0 4 17 15

San Jose 2 3 0 4 17 15

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Late in the third round, Coetzee fired a straight right to the jaw that buckled Tate's knees, but Tate punched back. It would be foolish to say the bout was decided there, for Coetzee won some rounds after that. But perhaps when Tate didn't go down, Coetzee realized the man had come to fight.

"I didn't know my knees buckled," Tate said. "He hit me a good shot. It was early and I knew Gerrie had the potential to take a man out with the right, but I didn't know my knees buckled."

He said that in an early round, maybe the third, he had landed a slam to the body and could feel the shock up in the wrist. He felt this had taken something out of Coetzee. He was told Coetzee had mentioned a later punch, a right in the sixth or seventh that snapped his head back and gave him a crick in the neck and that Coetzee's arms were weak after that. Tate hadn't been aware of that.

He said he was "amazed that \$1,000 would attend a fight of this nature," and that this gave him a warm feeling. "By a fight of this nature," he probably meant a black-white confrontation in the land of apartheid.

"Have you enjoyed yourself here," a South African newsmen asked. "Yes," John said. "If you asked me that three days ago I would of said no, because then I hadn't got what I came for."

He came for a title and got it. Arum came for a profit and got it. From a live gate of about \$3.25 million, he took 40 percent after Southern Sun Hotels recovered its investment of \$1.5 million. That would give Arum \$700,000. With \$400,000 for U.S. television rights, \$250,000 from TV elsewhere and maybe \$200,000 from concessions, the take adds up to \$1.55 million. Arum seemed pleased.

Visit Canceled

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22 (AP) — Tate will not be visiting Soweto as planned, his manager said today.

The visit was canceled because of "improper security arrangements," Miller said.

Tate is scheduled to fly back to the United States tomorrow.

Boston Loves the Celtics Again

By David DuPree

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (WP) — No More Games.

Enough Is Enough.

The words jump out in bold-face type from posters all over town. A picture of Dave Cowens, his chin stuck out menacingly, is in the background.

The Boston Celtics, their image tarnished by terrible teams the last few seasons, are on the way back. The posters are only a teaser to what the appetites of fans and the would-be hater, once they get into Boston Garden, they are hooked.

The one word that best describes this Boston Celtic team is fun. The Celtics have it and they provide it for those who come to watch them.

